

SEABY'S
COIN AND MEDAL
BULLETIN

JULY 1963



*The New Tongan Gold Coinage
Half and quarter Koulas*

B. A. SEABY LTD.

65 GT. PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.1.



G 1522

G 1523

G 1524

G 1525

G 1526

G 1527



G 1528

G 1529

G 1530

G 1531

G 1532



G 1533

G 1534

G 1535

G 1536

G 1537



G 1538

G 1539

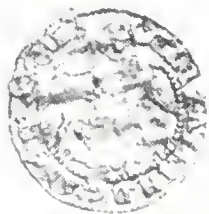
G 1551

G 1540

G 1549



G 1560



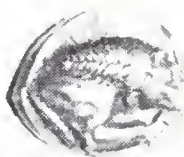
G 1562

G 1556



G 1561

G 1579



A 503

A 511

A 512

A 509

A 510



A 516



A 514



A 515



A 518



A 520



A 530



A 539



A 554



A 527



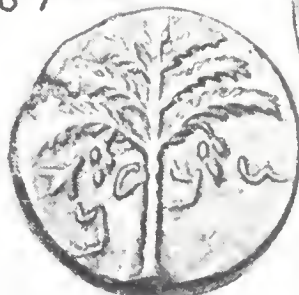
A 555



A 558



A 567



A 597



A 560



b 343



A 588



SEABY'S
COIN AND MEDAL
BULLETIN

Published by **B. A. SEABY LTD.** *Numismatic Experts*

Directors: H. A. SEABY, E. A. E. PORTER, Major H. C. V. PORTER, O.B.E., P. J. SEABY

65, GT. PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.1
[Nearest Underground station:—OXFORD CIRCUS]

Telephone: LANgham 3677 (3 lines)

Telegrams: "Numismatic, Wesdo, London." Cables: "Numismatic, London, W.1."

Office Hours: Monday to Friday 8.30 a.m. until 5 p.m. (Thursdays until 6.45 p.m.)

Subscription Price: January to December 1963—10/6
Thick Binding Covers for this Bulletin: 2/- each, postage 9d.
Cloth Bound Bulletin 1962, ready in February, 21/- post free

PROFILE:
QUEEN SALOTE OF TONGA.

Many readers will remember Her Majesty Queen Salote Tupou III, G.C.V.O., G.B.E. of Tonga. She was a striking and fascinating figure when she attended the coronation of our own Queen. She is the titular head of a dynasty going back in unbroken line to the 10th Century. Queen Salote was born on March 13th, 1900, and succeeded to the throne on April 12th, 1918, making her the longest reigning monarch of any country in the world. Perhaps the world would be a better place if there were more mature and wise women in positions of power.

As a young Princess, Salote was sent for a few years to the Church of England Diocesan Girls' College in Auckland, New Zealand, where she laid the foundation of her perfect English; at 17 she married her kinsman Uiliani (William) Tungia and, in the course of time, bore him three children. The marriage remained an ideally happy one until Tungia's death in 1941. Prince Tungia was a veritable Polynesian Prince Albert, and he served his wife, not only as a wise and loyal Counsellor, but also as her Prime Minister from 1923 to the end of his life.

Notwithstanding her size, Queen Salote is a lady of great dignity, very ready to laugh and to smile. People who know her are impressed by her delightful sense of humour, her soft and pleasant voice and her sagacity as a ruler.

Her subjects, a people almost as magnificent in physique as she is herself, regard her with a mixture of awe, pride and love. Like their Queen, the Tongans are a happy, smiling, jolly race who believe that life is meant to be enjoyed.

The Kingdom of Tonga, the Friendly Islands, is a wholly independent State within the framework of the Commonwealth, and associated with Great Britain through a series of treaties of friendship, the latest of which is dated 1958.

There are some 150 islands in the Kingdom and these are divided into three main groups—the Vava'u (Northern) Group lying south of Somoa, the Ha'apai (Central) Group east of Fiji, scene of the famous Mutiny on the Bounty, and the Southern Group in which the capital Nukualofa is located. Copra, bananas and other tropical produce are the main exports. There are many schemes to attract tourists to this island paradise.

The Tongan government's sound fiscal policies has made it possible for Tonga to issue gold coins as an integral part of its other currency which includes Treasury Notes of 4s., 10s., £1 and £5 Tongan. The Tongan Pound is equal in value to the Australian Pound or 16s. Sterling.

The gold coins are the first coins ever produced by the Friendly Islands, whose proud recorded history goes back to Neolithic times, and they have been declared by law to be freely interchangeable with the Treasury Notes and legal tender to any amount. It is anticipated that, in the near future, Tonga will use the decimal system for its currency and issue coins in lower denominations than the Koula which is equivalent to £20 Tongan. Koula means "gold" in the Tongan tongue and is the first piece of currency ever issued in Polynesia to be designated in a non-European language. The motto on the reverse Koe Otua mo Toga Ko Loku Tofi'a means "My inheritance consists of God and Tonga."

The coins $\frac{1}{4}$ Koula, $\frac{1}{2}$ Koula and 1 Koula were designed by Dudley M. Blakeley, F.R.S.A., resident artist to the Tongan Government and Salote graciously adorns them.

GOLD FOR THE OIL KINGDOM.

BY A. L. I. BABA.

In 1945 and 1947 a quantity of undated gold discs were struck by the United States Mint at Philadelphia for the Arabian-American Oil Company (ARAMCO).

The following information was given in *The Numismatist*, July 1959:

The original concession agreement between ARAMCO and the Saudi Arabian Government called for payment in gold.

During and after World War II gold was high priced in world markets and for a while Saudi Arabia accepted payment other than gold from ARAMCO. However, when the Saudi Arabian Government insisted on the payment of \$3,000,000 in gold per year, and ARAMCO refused to pay the prevailing open market price, the U.S. Government supplied ARAMCO with gold in "coin" form at the legal price.

The U.S. Mint coined 91,210 large discs (493.10 grains) in 1945

The U.S. Mint coined 121,364 small discs (123.27 grains) in 1947

Metal content: $.916\frac{2}{3}$ gold, $.83\frac{1}{3}$ copper.



It will be seen that the large discs were made the equivalent of 4 sovereigns (or 20 dollars) and the small discs equivalent to the sovereign (5 dollars); and that though produced in Philadelphia, the fineness was the sterling standard of 22 carat and not the U.S. .900 standard.

The rarity of genuine 4 pound pieces is due to the fact that practically all of them were sold for bullion by the Saudi Arabian Government.

From enquiries I have made some light can be thrown on the destination of various shipments of the gold slugs. In 1949 and 1950 a gold ounce was selling in India for about \$70.00 and at that time the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Finance shipped unopened boxes of 4 pound slugs to Bombay where they were sold at the open rate. Most of them were reduced to bullion and then resold, in bar form, in Macao.

The one pound pieces actually circulated as currency in Saudi Arabia for about three years. They were available in Jiddah, Riyadh and Mecca, and traded for 40 Saudi silver riyals (about \$12.00); and when I first went out to Arabia after the war they were popular with American oil company employees for playing poker.

When Saudi Arabia decided to mint its own gold piece in 1951 the balance of the smaller Philadelphia Mint discs was melted down and recoined. In 1952 and 1953 oil company staff were able to obtain payment in the new Saudi gold pounds if they so wished, at the rate of \$11.00 to the gold pound.

Coinage in gold was discontinued when Swiss and Lebanese counterfeiters began operating on a large scale. They used good gold of correct weight, approximately \$8.70 worth, and the coins were well struck but off-colour. The losers were the Saudi Arabian Government as they used the same value of gold, but circulated the coins for \$10.80 worth of silver.

Incidentally, there were far more slugs minted than the *Numismatist* article indicated. The Americans flew them in about three times a year in their own planes for about six years. I have watched them loaded into the vaults and, believe me, there were hundreds of cases of them. Anyway, they are all gone now. And I still don't have a single 4 pound piece in my collection!

NOTE ON COUNTERFEITS (from the *Numismatist*, July 1959)

Large Discs.

Many counterfeits. Genuine has fine lines in and around all letters, counterfeit has no lines, only dots. Counterfeit has blank spaces in the inner enclosed parts of the P, D and P of PHILADELPHIA; genuine has fine lines.

Small Discs.

Counterfeit has large indentation at point of M in MINT. Fine lines not on smaller disc.

THE BRITANNIA REVERSE.

BY K. J. BASS.

I. INTRODUCTION: ORIGINS AND PROTOTYPES.

Pennies are one of the most familiar objects of our lives. They circulate among us in an endless continuity so that whether we like it or not the images of the sovereign's head on one side and Britannia on the other are imprinted in our minds with an indelible finality. Such familiarity is bound to breed a certain amount of contempt however and hostile criticisms of the British penny are never wanting. Although the obverse portrait changes with the coming and going of kings and queens, the seated figure of Britannia on the reverse remains seemingly for ever. Words like "stereotyped," "formalized" and "archaic" are favourites for the enemies of the Britannia reverse and it must be admitted that they are all applicable to our modern version. Why is it then that there is something undeniably satisfying about the image?

The answer is surely to be found in the underlying design which is seen to consist basically of a triangle substantially filling the area of the circular field. This use of a triangular design within the circular perimeter of coins, or attempt to "triangularize" the circle, has been with us from very early times. We recall the funeral pyres and altars on Roman coins, the triangular framing of the portraits on certain medieval Irish pennies, the accentuated triangularity of coin portraits of Charles I of England and of Christina of Sweden, elaborate reverses on Italian and German Baroque silver contained within this shape and in modern times the treatment of the standing robed figure of the Madonna of Zell on Austrian commemorative gold pieces. In the larger field of art we find that artists have always been intrigued by the challenge of the triangular shape. Very early in history it was discovered that the seated human form fitted happily into the triangular outline which allowed plenty of elaboration within its three corners yet kept the general appearance simple and unconfusing. Ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Romans made use of this knowledge; medieval artists fitted their constant "Madonna and Child" theme into the shape of a triangle. With the coming of the Renaissance, Michaelangelo, Dürer, Raphael and da Vinci found in it a new challenge to their ingenuity and endlessly strove to invent new ways of filling the area of the triangle successfully.

Perhaps another reason for the appeal of the Britannia design is that it stems from ancient Greek origins like so many other greater works of art. One or two early reverses exist which have such affinities with the most popular Roman Britannia pose that we can rule out coincidence. Reverses of staters of Pharnabazus of Tarsus (379-374 B.C.) show Baaltars seated left on a throne holding a sceptre. The positioning of the arms are similar although they do not fulfil exactly the same functions as those of Britannia. The legs of Baaltars are not crossed as are Britannia's, but early examples of seated figures with crossed legs are not difficult to find. Such a one is seen on a reverse of Thyrrheium, struck after 168 B.C., where Apollo Aktios is seated holding a bow. Here both arms and legs anticipate the Britannia pose although there is no shield beneath Apollo's left hand. For the idea of the placing of the shield and a similarly seated female figure we must go to the reverse type of the coinage of Lysimachus, king of Thrace from 333 to 281 B.C. This shows Athena seated left, her left elbow resting on the shield by her side, her outstretched right arm holding a minute Nike; the Nike is placing a wreath on the topmost letter of the King's name which is inscribed vertically instead of around the edge of the coin as is more often the custom in later times. The quality of the workmanship in this little allegory varies considerably with different coins; those of

the best style are superior to all the many reverse types which at one time or other were directly or indirectly derived from it. This is because Athena is shown, not as a mere nationalist symbol or excuse for propaganda but as an ideal of physical beauty. We can forget the rather complex symbolism and the trifling Nike, appreciating instead what obviously gave the engraver the greatest pleasure in his work, namely the lovely figure of Athena. The simplest of drapery accentuates the solid modelling of the body which is plastic, compact and sensuous all at the same time. Shield and helmet have the same broad simple modelling as the body which makes it even more satisfying. The pose represents the epitome of relaxation. About twenty years after this seated Athena type had appeared in Thrace, it was freely copied in Pergamum and used with modifications until 133 B.C.

Similar as all these reverses are, they cannot give us the primary answer as to where the Roman's, and our own, favourite Britannia pose came from. It is unlikely that the Greek reverse types, brilliant as some of them are, were ever completely original. In this case I think the seated female figures or nereids on Graeco-Roman sarcophagi give us a clue. Britannia's pose is an echo of only one of the infinitely varied attitudes of these self-assured, relaxed, half-draped or nude women; a very poor echo when compared with such splendidly luxurious works in stone because a Roman coin reverse was not intended to be a great work of art or designed to charm the senses. Nevertheless the rudiments of a great pose is there, a fact which was to be proved hundreds of years later by its adaptation and constant readaptation. It is possible that the poses of the seated figures on the coin reverses and those of the nymphs on the pagan tombs may have had a common origin in some far more ancient mural painting or paintings quite unknown to us, perhaps dating from the celebrated Golden Age of Greek art, in which this ideal pose, with others, was worked out by an unknown master with a genius for mathematical precision as well as for painting. Alternatively the pose could have come from the workshop of a famous sculptor although I think this is less likely.

It should not be thought that the Roman Britannia was the only product of all these prototypes covering such a long period of time; in fact she was only one of a large family of seated personifications and Goddesses whose poses shared the same ancestry.

Sestertii of the Emperor Nero (54-68 A.D.) show Roma seated on a cuirass and greatly anticipating the Antonine Britannias. It must be remembered that Nero, although a megalomaniac, was very interested in art, which in those days could only mean an inclination towards Greek and Hellenic culture, and he brought about a renaissance of art in Rome. This Roma type is a link between the Greek prototypes and the Britannias of a century later. Plate 25 of April's *Bulletin* 1962 shows a later variety of this pose, this time struck under Galba, which is identical in many ways to some of the Antonine Britannias. As we have noticed before there is much less attempt at giving the figure sensual appeal on Roman coins. The engravers did not generally linger over the idealizing of an arm or a leg to its physical perfection as did the Greeks on occasions. Very often female figures on Roman coins are scraggy, matronly and severe with long stiff necks and masculine features.

Soon after Hadrian had become Emperor he visited the north of Britain, fortifying the defences against the Caledonians and firmly establishing the seat of provincial government at York. In accordance with custom a series of coins were issued from the mint of Rome commemorating this event. It is on the reverse of some of these coins that Britannia makes her very first appearance. On the as of 119-122 A.D., she is shown seated in a facing direction, her left hand leaning her sceptre against her arm, her right hand supporting her head. A large shield rests by her

side and her right foot is placed on a curious pile of stones; this may have been a small symbol of Hadrian's Wall.

A following issue (134-138 A.D.) showed small variations on the earlier work. The facing attitude of Britannia was not one which future ages thought fit to adopt and it therefore appears a little unfamiliar to us. Perhaps the pose is derived from the varying seated figures of Europa on coins of Gortyna, Crete (431-300 B.C.) which C. Seltman has suggested may in their turn be a derivation from some long lost painting which was a pictorial narrative. Although Europa is not seated facing like Britannia (in fact she faces left whereas Britannia inclines to the right) the resting of the head upon the arm is very similar.

The reign of Antoninus Pius succeeding that of Hadrian has been called a golden age of security and internal peace. The frontiers of the Empire however were always restless. In Britain, Lollius Urbicus after putting down a revolt of the Brigantes, pushed the Roman frontier further northwards from Hadrian's Wall, building a new wall from the Forth to the Clyde. The newly conquered district was soon colonized and new coins were struck in commemoration, several showing Britannia as the reverse type. These are nearly all taken from the "Roma" type and she is shown in various seated poses holding a spear or a standard and sometimes both. She faces left as did the Roma prototype but is shown seated on a rock instead of a cuirass perhaps to signify that Britain was an island. On a sestertius of Rome (143-144 A.D.), however, a globe with waves engraved below replaces the rock. This tends to make Britannia a little unstable particularly as her small shield has nothing to support it. On nearly all the other types the shield rests on the helmet. An exception is seen on a sestertius where Britannia is wearing the helmet (Cohen 115). This belongs to the series struck between the years 143 and 144 A.D.

Fresh triumphs against the unruly Brigantes were celebrated in another issue of asses and dupondi in 154-155 A.D. If there is a suggestion of the Gortyna Europa type in the pose of the Hadrianic Britannia of 134-138 A.D., there can be no doubt that this Britannia is based very firmly upon it. The attitude is nearly identical but again in the opposite direction. Perhaps this was because the Roman engraver had copied his intaglio die directly from the Cretan coin or it may have been just to bring it into line with the other Britannia types. Europa had worn a chiton and peplas which left her top half bare but Britannia of course is shown fully draped. The shape of the tree in which Europa sat is faithfully reproduced but the tree itself has turned into a rock. The pose has been described as an attitude of sadness, a common attitude for personifications of rebellious Roman provinces to assume on the Imperial coinage which was often intended for propaganda as well as currency. The position of the long shield standing apart to the left of Britannia may have been prompted by the reverses of Pergamum copies of the Lysimachus "Athena" type where a similar shield replaces the Nike crowning the names of Lysimachus.

Gilbert Askew in his comprehensive book "The Coinage of Roman Britain" suggests that because the asses of this type are found so abundantly in Britain, they may have been struck here by a temporary or travelling mint as well as at Rome. The actual striking of the coin is amateurish, in spite of the good "professionally" cut dies and this bears out his point.

New commemorative issues which again included Britannia as a reverse type, were struck at Rome in about 184 A.D. after a repression of central Scottish tribes which had overrun the wall of Antoninus and plundered the Lowlands. Here reverses show Britannia standing with a curved sword and wreath. She is also

shown in a seated pose somewhat similar to the types of 140-144 A.D. (Cohen 116 and 119) on a large medallion of this period.

Britannia makes her next appearance on a coin of Geta who with his brother Caracalla accompanied his father Septimius Severus on an expedition against the Northern tribes in 208 A.D. Subsequent Roman victories were commemorated on many coins of this period. Britannia is shown on a sestertius of Geta (Cohen 223) of 210-212 A.D. standing with her hands tied behind her back as Victory erects a trophy; a small captive is at Britannia's feet. Denarii and antoniniani of Carausius, the British usurper (287-293 A.D.), show portraits of Britannia holding a standard or a trident with her left hand and clasping the Emperor's hand with her right. On this happy gesture she passes from the face of Roman coinage for ever.

In all these pieces Britannia is given that timeless standard of uniformity which is common to all Roman reverse types. If any of the die engravers had individual characteristics they were not allowed to find expression on the coins, at least not on the reverses. Throughout the history of pagan imperial Rome the poses and distinguishing attributes of the reverse type remain very much the same so that a person could often recognize the personification even if he could not read. Thus an advancing Spes holds a flower and raises the hem of her dress on an antoninianus of Victorinus very much as she did on a sestertius of the first Claudius two hundred years earlier. It seems that many of these poses had been worked out to a perfect artistic equilibrium and then left alone. Perhaps there even existed official copy books of standard representations of deities and personifications from which die engravers and other types of artists could work. The detachment which the Roman die engraver had from his work in the reverse dies distinguishes him from the engravers of our modern Britannias from the seventeenth century onwards. Here each new Britannia will be seen to express something of the artist's personality and the changing nature of the times.

THE COINAGE OF THE GRAND PRINCES OF KIEV.

BY M. J. ANDERSON.

In his "Introduction to the Coinage of Russia," which appeared in this BULLETIN in January 1962, Mr. D. S. Owen refers briefly to the earliest native Russian coinage, the tenth century "zlatniki" and "srebreniki" of Kiev, and Dr. Carson, on page 402 of his *Coins*, gives a brief description of this series also. Dr. Henry Longuet, however, on page 86 of his recent book, *Introduction à la Numismatique Byzantine*, casts doubt on the correctness of the attribution of these coins to Kiev, and suggests alternative attributions to princes of Bulgaria and Serbia, while Mr. Friedberg, on page 79 of his *Gold Coins of the World*, makes an admirable compromise by listing the zlatnik with the name of Vladimir under Bulgaria, but still giving the prince the dates of Vladimir of Kiev. Owing to the fact that practically all literature on these coins has been published in Russian, and that much of this is difficult to obtain in this country, these coins are perhaps not as well known as they deserve to be, and it might therefore be useful to try to summarise some of what has already been written on the subject.

The attribution of these coins to Bulgaria or Serbia was proposed very early, but has been virtually demolished on account of the find-spots of these coins, and especially by the great hoard from Nezhin, in the Ukraine some 75 miles from Kiev, in 1852. The first known specimen of a Russian coin of this period was a srebrenik of Jaroslav found among the offerings to an icon in Kiev in 1792, and in 1796 a zlatnik of Vladimir turned up in Kiev in the possession of a soldier who was saving it as a present for his mother. Then in 1804 at least four more zlatniki of Vladimir,

now in the Hermitage collection in Leningrad, were found in a hoard of twenty Byzantine coins found at Pinsk, in White Russia, about 230 miles from Kiev. In the late 1820's two srebreniki of Vladimir were found at Borispolj, in the Ukraine, only 20 miles from Kiev, and another at Tsimljanskij, in the R.S.F.S.R., about 550 miles from Kiev. Another was found in Poland, and others turned up in the possession of collectors. Then the distribution around Kiev was clinched by the Nezhin hoard, in which were about two hundred srebreniki. Then in 1876 a hoard was found in Kiev itself, and in 1955 a further thirteen srebreniki, now in the Historical Museum in Moscow, were found by schoolchildren excavating a burial mound in Mitjgovk, near Brjansk, in the R.S.F.S.R., about 250 miles from Kiev. There are by now some ten gold zlatniki and more than two hundred and fifty silver srebreniki known, and these have been found almost entirely on Russian territory, and especially concentrated around the area of Kiev. Only a few isolated specimens have been found outside Russia, and these have been in Scandinavia, Germany and Poland, where they would naturally be carried by the Russian trade routes, and none at all in the Balkans.

Further evidence against the claim of Vladimir of Bulgaria, whose dates, incidentally, are generally accepted as 889-893, and not 885-888 as quoted by Dr. Longuet, can be deduced from the inscription and design of the coins themselves. The inscription on the coins is in the Cyrillic alphabet, which is believed to have been established by the Synod of Preslav, which was summoned by Vladimir's father Boris in 893 after Vladimir's deposition, and therefore would not have been used on Vladimir's coins, which, if they existed, ought to have been inscribed in the glagolitic alphabet. Secondly, the very reason why Boris deposed and blinded his elder son Vladimir and replaced him by his younger son Symeon was Vladimir's pronounced anti-Christian and anti-Byzantine policy, and it is therefore most improbable that such a prince would have used a Byzantine effigy of Christ on the reverse of his coins. Further evidence against this attribution is the existence, which Dr. Carson mentions, of srebreniki identical in type to those with the name of Vladimir, but bearing the name of Svjatopolk. These can be assigned to none other than Svjatopolk the Accursed, the son and successor of Vladimir of Kiev, there being no prince of this name in either Bulgarian or Serbian history.

The Vladimir, kral of Serbia, to whom the coins have been attributed, is presumably Prince Vladimir of Dioclea (998-1015), the unfortunate son-in-law and protégé of tsar Samuel of Bulgaria, but he too is disqualified by the find-spots of the coins and the existence of those with the name of Svjatopolk.

The principal works on the subject in Russian are: Count Ivan Ivanovich Tolstoy (author of *Monnaies Byzantines*) *The Earliest Coins of the Grand Principality of Kiev*, St. Petersburg, 1882; N. P. Chernev, "Notes on the Earliest Russian Coins" in vol. VI of *The Archaeological and Historical Herald*, St. Petersburg, 1888; N. P. Chernev in nos. III and IV of *A Collection of Photographs of Objects of Antiquity, etc.*, Kiev, 1891; Count I. I. Tolstoy, "The Earliest Russian Coins" in vol. VI of the *Notes of the Imperial Russian Archaeological Society*, St. Petersburg, 1893; A. V. Oreshnikov, *Russian Coins before 1547*, Moscow, 1896; A. A. Iljin, *Topography of Finds of the Earliest Russian Coins of the X-XI Centuries*, Leningrad, 1924; I. G. Spassky, "Vital Questions in the Study of the Earliest Russian Coins" in no. 21 of *The Proceedings of the State Hermitage*, Leningrad, 1961; and I. G. Spassky, *The Russian Monetary System*, 1st edition, Moscow, 1957, 3rd and enlarged edition, Leningrad, 1962.

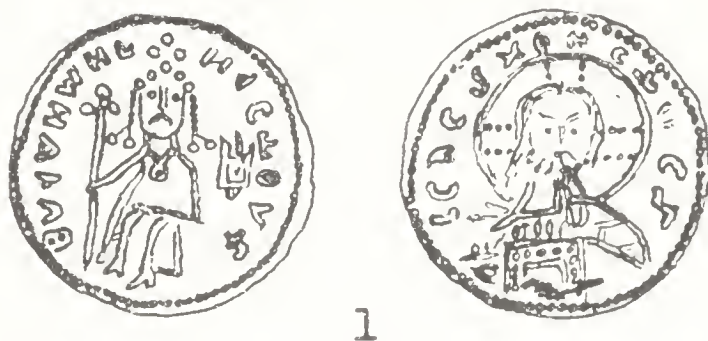
A new *Corpus of Russian Coins of the X - XI Centuries* is at present being compiled by Moscow and Leningrad numismatists, and should be published around the end of 1964.

The Grand Princes and their coins are as follows:

SAINT VLADIMIR I SVJATOSLAVOVICH THE GREAT (980-1015)

Vladimir, the great-grandson of Rurik, who founded the dynasty which was to rule Russia until the death of Feodor I in 1598, returned from exile in Scandinavia to replace his brother Jaropolk on the throne of Kiev in 980. He greatly enhanced the prestige of the Kievan state by obtaining in 989 the hand of Anna, the daughter of Romanus II and sister of the Emperors Basil II and Constantine VIII, in return for which he put away five wives and eight hundred concubines, and accepted Christianity on behalf of himself and his whole realm, which act earned him his eternal sainthood in the eyes of the Orthodox Church. It also severely curtailed the influx of Arabic dirhems into Southern Russia, which hitherto had provided the main currency of the Kievan state, and so was directly responsible for the first native Russian coinage. It is apparent from their type that all of Vladimir's coins must date from after his conversion in 989.

Vladimir's first issue consists of both zlatniki and srebreniki. These are the only zlatniki to be issued in the Kievan period.



1

A Zlatnik.

Obv. Portrait of the Prince, full-face, seated, with crown and sceptre. Family emblem to right.

Inscription: В.ЛАДІМІРЪ НА СТОЛЪ (Vladimir on the throne) or В.ЛАДІМІРЪ А СЕ ЕГО ЗЛАТО (Vladimir, and this is his gold), often blundered.

Rev. Bust of Christ, nimbate, holding evangelistary.

Inscription: ИСХУСЪ ХРИСТОСЪ (Jesus Christ), see fig. 1.



2

Æ Srebrenik.

Obv. Similar to preceding.

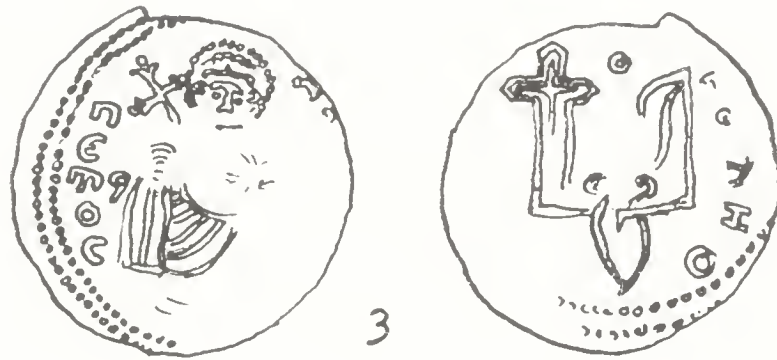
Inscription: В.ЛАДІМІРЪ НА СТОЛЪ or В.ЛАДІМІРЪ А СЕ ЕГО СРЕБРО (Vladimir, and this is his silver), often blundered.

Rev. Similar to preceding.

Inscription: ИСХУСЪ ХРИСТОСЪ or ИС ХС, see fig. 2.

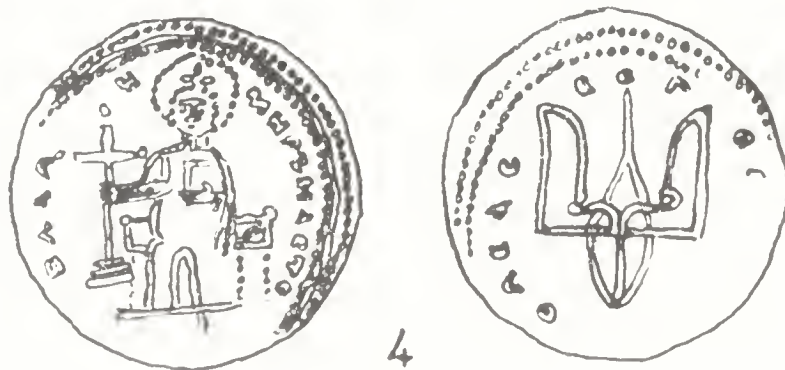
The similarity between the portrait of Christ on these coins and that on the contemporary solidi of Vladimir's brothers-in-law Basil II and Constantine VIII will immediately be noticed.

The blanks for the coins appear to have been cast in a pair of circular moulds, and then struck in a pair of dies held in pincers hinged at the top like sugar-tongs, thus ensuring a constant die ratio. The dies, which were probably of bronze, appear to have been of very short durability, since they were constantly having to be recut, as can be seen from the many blundered inscriptions and the rarity of die-identities between coins. The inexperienced engravers frequently even forgot to reverse the lettering in cutting the die, and the inscriptions rapidly degenerated into complete indecipherability. This leads to many coins of uncertain attribution, such as the one illustrated which appears to bear the name Petros, see fig. 3.



Particular attention should be paid to the so-called family emblem which appears in the obverse field of these coins. In all subsequent srebreniki this emblem is given much greater prominence, occupying the whole of the reverse design. Numismatists with philatelic inclinations will also recognise it as being one of the principal motifs of the post-first world war issues of the Ukranian Peoples' Republic, Kiev being of course the capital of the Ukraine. This motif was for a long time a puzzle to Russian numismatists, and the possibility that it was the family emblem of the ruling dynasty was first explored by P. M. Sorokin in "Archaeological News and Notes" for 1894, p. 305 et seq., where he pointed out the similarity of these emblems, which occur on other antiquities of Kievan Russia besides coins, with those then still used by peasants in the Vjatsk province as family emblems. This hypothesis is now generally accepted by Soviet numismatists, especially Dr. V. L. Yanin of Moscow University, who has studied the changes in the form of the emblem in various generations and branches of the family, and who is contributing to the new *Corpus* mentioned above.

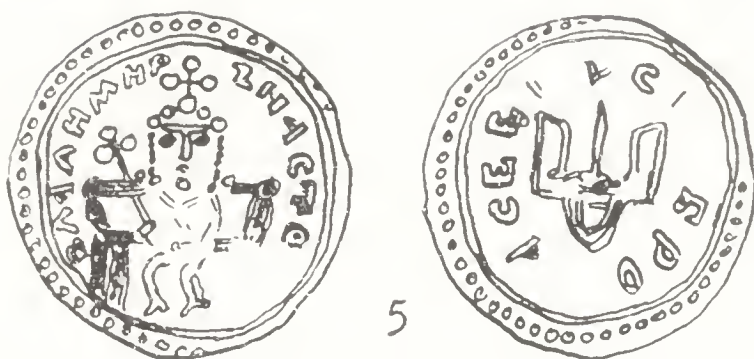
Judging by the evidence of the contents of hoards, there was an interval of several years between this issue of zlatniki and srebreniki and the following issue of srebreniki towards the end of Vladimir's reign. These are as follows:



Obv. Portrait of the prince, full-face, seated on throne, with crown and sceptre.
Inscription: B. IANIMHPB IIA CTQ. EB, often blundered.

Rev. Large family emblem.

Inscription: A GE EFO CPEBPO, see figs. 4 and 5.

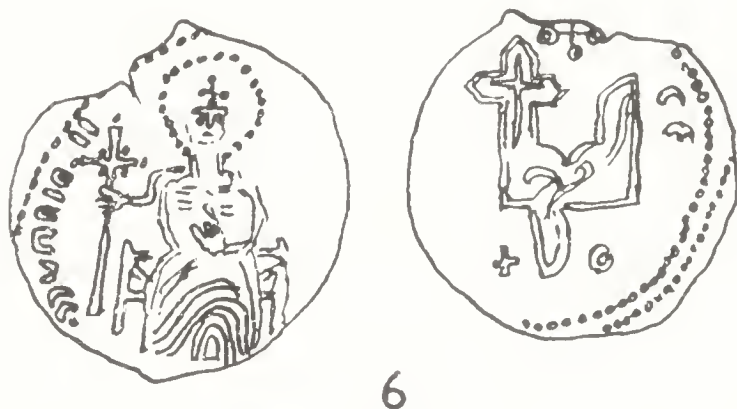


There have been attempts to assign some or all of the coins with the name of Vladimir to Vladimir II Monomakh (1113-1125), but the composition of the hoards in which the coins have been found, together with the similarity in weight between the srebreniki and dirhems, which are known to have fallen out of circulation in Russia in the tenth century, makes this highly unlikely.

SVJATOPOLKI VLADIMIROVICH THE ACCURSED (1015-1018).

Svjatopolk succeeded to the Kievan throne on his father's death in 1015, but his unscrupulous lust for power, which caused him to murder his two half-brothers, the first Russian martyrs, Saints Boris and Gleb, made him unpopular, and he had to call in assistance from his father-in-law, Boleslas I of Poland (992-1025). It was probably the presence of these foreign troops in the Russian capital, rather than any particular impiety in his private life, which attracted the disfavour of the Russian people and earned Svjatopolk the permanent epithet of accursed. After a very short reign he was betrayed by the Pechenegs and succeeded by his younger brother Jaroslav, who had previously been reigning in Novgorod.

His coins consist only of srebreniki, of the same type as the last of those of his father.



Obv. Portrait of the prince, full-face, seated on throne, with crown and sceptre.
Inscription: СВЯТОПОЛКЪ НА СТОЛЪ (Svjatopolk on the throne), often blundered.

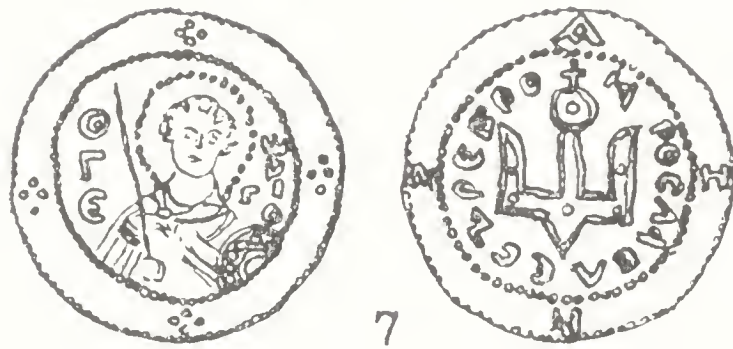
Rev. Large family emblem.

Inscription: А СЕ ЕРО СРЕБРО, see fig. 6.

JAROSLAV I VLADIMIROVICH THE WISE (1018-1054).

Jaroslav greatly increased the European connexions of the Kievan family, marrying his sister Mary to Casimir I of Poland, his daughter Elizabeth to Harold Hardrada of Norway, his daughter Anastasia to Andrew I of Hungary, and his daughter Anne to Henri I of France, by which he is the ancestor of our present Queen. His son Vsevolod married the daughter of the Emperor Constantine IX, and was the father of the Vladimir Monomakh mentioned above, who in turn married Gyda, daughter of Harold II of England.

The coins attributed to Jaroslav are quite different from those of his father and brother, being far better executed and of a quite different type.



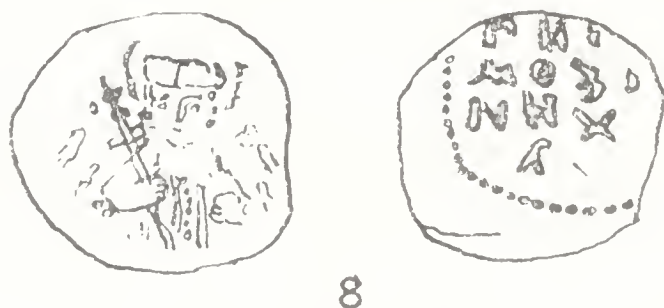
Obv. Bust of St. George, full-face, in armour, holding sword.
Inscription: ΘΓΕΥΓΙΟ (St. George), vertically.

Rev. Family emblem in circle.

Inscription: ИРОСЛАВЪ СЪРЕНРО АМНН (Jaroslav's silver, amen), see fig. 7.

George was Jaroslav's baptismal name, and St. George was therefore his patron saint, which explains his presence on these coins. It was Jaroslav who founded the Monastery of St. George in Kiev.

The Greek abbreviation Θ for Saint, together with the vertical legend on the obverse, shew the strong Byzantine influence on this coin, which, on account of its striking difference from the preceding coins, and from its failure to mention the throne, has been attributed to the period of Jaroslav's reign in Novgorod, under the overlordship of his father, Vladimir, who occupied the throne in Kiev. This is borne out by the find-spots of these coins, for none has been found in Kiev since that in 1792, and that was not buried at the time. Of those found since, one was at Tartu, in Estonia, some 175 miles from Novgorod, one on the island of Sarema, also in Estonia, about 300 miles from Novgorod, and possibly one from near Leningrad, about 120 miles from Novgorod, and Scandinavian imitations are also known. This is a strong indication of a connexion with the north-western corner of the Russian state. The workmanship of these coins is of an exceptionally high standard for this period, but a specimen in the Berlin Museum, said to come from a hoard, is claimed to establish their authenticity. If the attribution of these coins to Novgorod is correct, it is possible that some of the srebreniki of the same type as those of Vladimir and Svjatopolk, but with indecipherable legends, should be attributed to Jaroslav's Kievan reign.



With these coins the coinage of the Grand Princes of Kiev comes to an end, and, apart from some rare specimens by Oleg-Michael, prince of Tmutarakanj, c. 1078, see fig. 8, there are no more native Russian issues until those of Dmitry Ivanovich Donskoy, Grand Prince of Moscow (1359-1389), and Dmitry Konstantinovich, Grand Prince of Suzdalj-Nizhegorod (1365-1383).

The short-lived coinage of Kiev therefore represents an unique episode in the study of Russian antiquities, and provides an abundant source of specimens of Russian lettering at its very earliest period, and it deserves to be more widely known and studied than it is at present.

THE MODERN COINS OF THE MUTAWAKKILITE KINGDOM OF THE YEMEN.

BY F. PRIDMORE.

(Continued from p. 157).

Imam Ahmad 1948.

No coins appear to have been struck with the titles of the usurper Sayyid Abdullah al Wazir during his short reign from 17th February to 14th March 1948.

On the accession of Imam Ahmad, several interesting changes took place. The name of the silver denominations was altered and the range of values was extended by the addition of a half-Ahmadi. The two smaller values of $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{20}$ Imadi were replaced by a $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$ Ahmadi respectively.

The denominations issued up to the time of writing in the various metals are:—

Silver

Ahmadi riyal	=	thaler
Nusf Ahmadi	=	$\frac{1}{2}$ -thaler
Rub' Ahmadi	=	$\frac{1}{4}$ -thaler
Sumn Ahmadi	=	$\frac{1}{8}$ -thaler
Nusf Sumn	=	$\frac{1}{16}$ -thaler

Copper

Rub' 'Ushr	=	1 buksha
Thumn 'Ushr	=	$\frac{1}{2}$ -buksha

Aluminium

Rub' 'Ushr	=	1 buksha
Thumn 'Ushr	=	$\frac{1}{2}$ -buksha

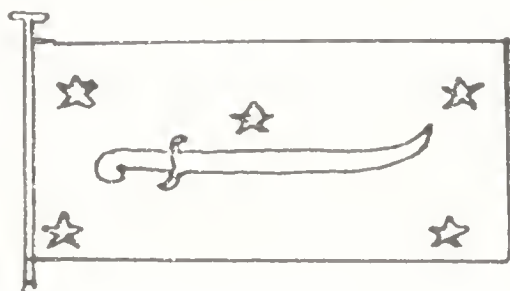
Ahmadi Riyal.

It will be noted that the name of the Yemen riyal has changed from 'Imâdi to Ahmadi. The denomination appears on the reverse as:—

احدي ريال (= Ahmadi Riyal).

In this case the name Ahmadi is derived from the proper name of the ruler, whereas, in the case of the 'Imâdi riyal of Yahya, it was from the nickname. In addition to the change in the name of the Imam and the denomination, the obverse design now includes the crossed swords of 'Ali and is adopted from the design on the national flag.

The Yemen flag is:—



The sword of Ali and five stars in white on a scarlet background. (Ali—the son-in-law of the Prophet and 4th Khalif. He converted Yemen to Islam. The stars represent the five pillars of Islam).

Apart from these changes, the design is similar generally to that of the previous reign. The edge inscription is identical and upon a close comparison of the two

issues, the same edge collar originally used for the 'Imâdi riyals of Yahya was re-used for the Ahmadi issues of 1948 and later.

These coins do not circulate in normal currency. They are struck either for the personal use of the Royal family or, by Royal sanction, to the order of favoured individuals. The price of the coin to private orders at the San'a mint is one and a half Maria Theresa thalers. This presumably covers the cost of melting down and reminting a thaler.

One enterprising American numismatic dealer discovered this source of private supply and Ahmadi riyals, dated later than 1948, are thus available to collectors—other than coins given by the Imam to selected persons of which, naturally, very few specimens leave the country.

Half-Ahmadi.

The design follows the usual pattern of the other coins. The evident need for a convenient division of the thaler must have been the cause for its introduction but like all Yemen issues, it is struck in insufficient numbers to meet the increasing need for a smaller denomination than the thaler.

The edge of this coin is milled or rather attempts have been made to provide it with a milled edge but the operation is seldom successful, for it is rare to find a specimen with a neat and complete milling.

Quarter-Ahmadi.

Similar to the half-Ahmadi in design but an interesting feature is that the date of minting does not appear in full as on all other denominations. It shows the last two figures of the year only.

As with the half Ahmadi, the pieces show attempts at milled edges, but many of the later issues show no marks at all and appear to have been struck without a collar.

Eighth and Sixteenth-Ahmadi.

Two new coins issued by Imam Ahmad to replace the previous $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{20}$ values. To avoid confusion in distinguishing between the old and the new, the shape was changed from round to pentagonal. In spite of their crude appearance and lack of finish, they are quite attractive little pieces.

It will be noted that with these denominations plus the introduction of the half-Ahmadi, the Yemen *silver coins* now provide a currency division for the thaler or riyal, where each coin is exactly the half of the next higher denomination. (The old Spanish dollar or real of eight had this distinctive division).

Silver

<i>Old Issues</i>		<i>New Issues</i>	
'Imâdi	40 buksha	Ahmadi	40 buksha
$\frac{1}{2}$ 'Imâdi	= 10 buksha	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ahmadi	20 buksha
$\frac{1}{10}$ 'Imâdi	= 4 buksha	$\frac{1}{4}$ Ahmadi	10 buksha
$\frac{1}{20}$ 'Imâdi	2 buksha	$\frac{1}{8}$ Ahmadi	5 buksha
		$\frac{1}{16}$ Ahmadi	= $2\frac{1}{2}$ buksha

Copper

The buksha and its half follow the usual design but are smaller and somewhat heavier in weight than those of the previous reign. The metal content too is of a better quality.

Aluminium

Shortage of coin subsidiary to the thaler has been a chronic feature of the Yemen currency system for many years. At no time since 1918 has the output of the San'a

mint satisfied normal demand. The currency of the country has been assisted by the import and use of the British Indian rupee coinage and after 1951, the British East African coinage.

While the use of such foreign coin has naturally been frowned upon by the Yemen Government, they have been powerless to prevent it. The thaler is brought into and taken out of Aden in the course of trade, but caravans, merchants, and tribesmen, who visit the Colony, are constantly returning to Yemen with small change in East African coins, which has passed into normal circulation. The amount is very small for each individual but over the years, the aggregate is considerable. The Yemeni Customs post at Rahida on the Taiz-Aden road prefers dues to be paid in East African Shillings. Whether this is the official policy or for convenience, I do not know.

Capital works recently planned have also called for the increased circulation of coins lower in denomination than the thaler and an attempt to meet the deficiencies is being made by modernising the San'a mint and also, by the import of coin blanks from Europe and an aluminium coinage struck at Beirut.

Of the aluminium coins, there are two distinct issues of buksha and half-buksha values. The first issue, except for the metal content, is identical to the copper coins of the same denomination. In fact, the same dies used in striking the copper coins have been used to strike the aluminium issue, and copper and aluminium bukshas identical in design and date circulate side by side.

The prepared blanks for this first aluminium issue were imported into Yemen from Germany and minting commenced late in 1955. The aluminium buksha is now in plentiful supply in the hands of Aden money changers but the half value is rare.

The second issue of the aluminium buksha and half-buksha is quite a change for Yemen.

The design is identical for both coins except the statement of value. They are very well produced and reflect in their appearance and design the mechanical excellence of a modern mint.

Apart from the (for Yemen) unusual metal, they bear for the first time on modern Yemen coins, an actual design. This consists, on the obverse, of a tree upon a wall with three waves below. The tree is flanked on the left with a letter **D**

(**D**) in Himyari Script and on the right, by the letter **ض** (= *dod*) in Arabic.

The Arabic language is sometimes called "lughat El Dod" (=the language of D) and that is the meaning of the characters on the coins.

The reverse is entirely in Arabic with the Imam's titles, etc. The coins were ordered in 1955 from the Société Orientale des Metaux Precieux, P.O. Box 1113, Beirut, Lebanon, and the first shipment reached Yemen, via Aden, early in 1956. Issue to the public took place in May 1956.

Concerning the design, I have been informed by reliable sources that the tree represents a Yemen coffee tree. For centuries, Yemen has been noted as the producer of an excellent coffee and Yemeni coffee is still in considerable demand in surrounding countries and even in Europe.

However, whether the tree is a coffee tree or not, it is quite clear that as a coin design it was inspired by, or should I say copied from, the famous "Cedar of Lebanon" which occupies the obverse of the modern Lebanese coins and in view of its place of minting and design, this is probably to be expected.

The wall and waves represent the ancient dam at Marib and is an allusion to the ancient civilisation of Yemen.

The designer of the coin is said to be a Sheikh 'Al Babi, who resides in Beirut and is a prominent Yemenite in that City.

Another feature of this coinage is that although manufactured entirely in Beirut, it bears on the obverse the words "Durib bi San'a," i.e. "Struck in San'a," and the date A.H. 1367 (A.D. 1948) which was the date the present Imam ascended the throne and not the year of actual minting.

Whether light aluminium will prove a successful medium for currency in the climatic conditions of South Arabia remains to be seen.

The San'a Mint.

In spite of an extensive search in modern works, I have failed to discover any note of the operation of the San'a mint during the present century. No annual report of its activities is issued and one is compelled to judge its methods by its products. Of great interest however, is the description of the Yemen mint prior to the occupation of San'a by the Turks in 1872. This is to be found in "Travels In Yemen"—an account of Joseph Halevy's journey to Najran in the year 1870—written in Sanani Arabic by his guide Hayyim Habshus.—S. D. Goitein, Jerusalem, 1941, page 38.

The translation is from local Arabic in Hebrew characters and was most generously supplied by S. D. Goitein of the School of Oriental Studies, Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

"The Royal Mint of Yemen Before Turkish Times (1870).

In the days of the former rulers of Yemen, the work in the Royal Mint was done by Jews, and many people found their livelihood there, in addition to the money-changers, so that some of them were able to acquire money, lands and jewellery.

The work in the mint was done in the following manner. About ten men melted the approved quantity of silver together with copper (alloy) and ran it into moulds of sand, which were specially made for that purpose. Out of the sand (moulds) they came in the form of thin sheets the weight of each being about twenty dirhems.

These were passed on by the supervisor to others—about fifty people—who cut them into pieces (*frs*), wherefore that room was called *mufrāsa*. From there they were returned to the supervisor going under the name of *fūl* (beans).

The supervisor sent them on again to others—about one hundred—who beat them (*dkm*) after which they were called *dakma*.

They were pressed and called *durūb*.

Afterwards, they were flattened and called *watā*. That room was called the *midrāba*. Then the *watā* was brought to the supervisor, evenly cut, so that no piece protruded over the other. He passed them on to another room for polishing, which room was called *mijlā*.

Finally he sent them to the mint (*Sikka*). That room was more diligently guarded than any other, and a Kadi on behalf of the Imam was sitting there all the time. There were about 40 men and nobody was allowed to enter or to leave the room, as it was the case in other departments in that house.

Those working in that room had an instrument made of iron, on which the name of the Imam and the town was written, which is called "head and base." One of each two men held the "head" and lifted it up, while the other beat it with the hammer, until the work of minting was completed and the supervisor passed them out. Afterwards, the Kadi had to approve them and they were then called coinage.

The Kadi handed them over to the money changers, who distributed them among the population, whereupon they were called money."

This interesting report provides an excellent description of the process of minting from the melting of the ingots to the finished coin, and comparison of this description of the Yemen mint at work in the latter half of the 19th century with the published accounts of other hand-operated mints in the East (e.g. The description of the methods

employed in the Bombay Mint, given at pages 499/500 of Lieutenant E. Moor's "Narrative of the Operations of Captain Little's Detachment, and of the Mahratta Army during the late Confederacy against Tippoo Sultan," 1794. Another description is to be found in the Numismatic Chronicle, 1882) reveals a uniformity in system which is remarkable. Extend this comparison to the illustrations of European moneyers at work in ancient and mediaeval times, and the result is even more striking.

The remarks at the end of the description indicate that the San'a mint was a free mint, the money changers (silversmiths) supplying the metal and paying a mint charge of so much per cent for having it converted into coin.

In the same observer's reports, further details of the mint are found on page 41.

Control of the Imam's mint was in the hands of a Jewish family and had been for several generations. In 1845, to refill a depleted treasury, Imam Mohammed bin Yahya commenced to extort money from the wealthy classes who naturally resisted these measures and the ultimate result was extortion from the Jews.

The Jews themselves gave him the desired opportunity. Yusif ash Shaikh Levi, who was in charge of the mint, was guilty of issuing bad coin and when caught, falsely accused the silversmiths of having supplied silver which contained too much alloy. Thereupon, the silversmiths (Jews) had to pay such a heavy fine that many had to sell their homes and possessions or suffer unlimited terms of imprisonment.

To avoid the recurrence of such a catastrophe, the silversmiths resolved that in future, every ingot of silver produced by them must be tested by the crucible and stamped with the names of the Imam and the producer.

Such were the conditions of minting before the Turks acquired control of San'a and stopped the output of the mint.

Judging by the modern products of the present San'a mint, many similar conditions and methods applicable to this old mint must apply to-day (1956).

Metals.

Except for the early issues when Turkish silver coin was melted down and re-coined, the metal for the modern silver coins appears to be chiefly obtained from "Maria Theresa Thalers." This is deduced from the fact that no record can be found of silver mines being in current operation nor of the import of silver ingots, and from an examination of the coins. Some of the larger pieces, where the impression of the dies has not been sufficiently heavy, still show traces of earlier designs, and specimens of the Ahmadi and half-Ahmadi show very clearly the design of the Maria Theresa thaler.

Considerable differences exist in the weights of the silver coins. The 'Imâdi or Ahmadi riyal is based, in weight, on the thaler weighing 28.0668 grammes or 433.10 troy grains. For the 'Imâdi or Ahmadi riyal, this weight standard is generally correct but in the lower denominations of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{20}$, very few reach their correct proportional weight, and variations between newly minted coins of the same value are as high as 1.450 grammes or 22.4 troy grains out of scale.

It is evident that accuracy in the mint is not of a very high standard or that this is a deliberate policy intended to offset the excessive production costs. The half- and quarter-Ahmadi of the present reign show traces on their edges of straight milling but the machinery in the mint for this process of manufacture is either very old and worn out or else the operation is badly supervised. It is seldom that a coin occurs with the edge evenly and completely milled and on many specimens, the edges are plain.

Copper coins, especially the issues of the previous reign, show even greater

inconsistencies in weight than the silver. Those of the Imam Yahya, while somewhat larger than those of Ahmad, are of very mixed alloy. This points to a shortage of copper for coining purposes and mixed scrap metals have been used, including a very large amount of scrap brass obtained by melting down old shell cases left behind by the Turks when they evacuated Yemen. Coins struck from the shell cases are very easy to recognise and can be compared with the copper pieces of identical year dates.

As in the case of silver, I have failed to trace any record of the working of copper mines in Yemen during the present century and all the metal for the copper issues must have been obtained by import from foreign sources. During the present reign, copper for coinage purposes has been imported from Germany in ingot form.

With the exception of the undated nickel $\frac{1}{4}$ buksha of Imam Yahya and the present issue of aluminium buksha and half-buksha minted at Beirut, die varieties of all denominations are prolific. The die engraving is performed by a competent staff and while not calling for an outstanding degree of craftsmanship, the Arabic inscriptions, when compared coin to coin, reveal only slight omissions in the diacritical marks and a rearrangement of the spacing. It is clear, however, that when a die wears out, a new one is cut direct by an engraver and not mechanically reproduced by a master punch.

Overcut dates too are to be found, where dies have not worn out and the last figure of the new date has been re-engraved over that of an earlier year.

With no published figures available for the annual output of the San'a mint, it is difficult to judge the present day capacity. In Yemen itself, it is seldom possible to obtain 40 bukshas when changing a Maria Theresa thaler and the usual number given in exchange is around 37-38. The shortage of coin subsidiary to the thaler and the need for a modern currency system based upon a sound economy, has led recently to an investigation by a foreign expert. Plans are now in preparation to effect the necessary changes but it remains to be seen if they are successfully carried out. As a preliminary to the forthcoming changes, the old hand-operated machinery of the San'a mint is being replaced by power-driven presses and contracts for other coinage materials are stated to be pending with Pakistan.

The absence of modern banking facilities in Yemen has already been mentioned; also, that prominent business men with foreign trade connections must, of necessity, use the facilities of banks situated in other countries chiefly in the British crown Colony of Aden. Within Yemen however, the lack of a modern banking system and a paper currency limits a business transaction to actual payment or receipt in coin—i.e. the Maria Theresa thaler.

To safeguard money in excess of immediate petty needs, the Yemenis bury their cash and other valuables in the ground. Transactions involving payment of more than the amount carried on the person require time to be completed as the buried hoard has to be opened to obtain the balance.

This method of "Banking" results in a most unhygienic state of the money. Many of the thalers one handles are filthy being covered in grease and dirt and, according to the circumstances of burial, are often attended by unpleasant odours.

Ringed Silver Coins.

Another method of saving money, but at the same time ensuring a portable supply of funds, is to wear coins as a form of ornamentation. For this purpose, silver rings are soldered to the thaler and the larger subsidiary coins to assist in their attachment to the dress. The womenfolk wear "ringed" thalers in the form of necklaces.

Should the need thus arise for ready money in excess of the loose change carried in the pouches of the leather belt, then a coin is removed from the apparel and returned into circulation complete with the ring which, as it is silver, also slightly enhances the value.

Judging by the number of "ringed" thalers and other silver coins in the hands of the Aden money changers, this "ornamentation" method of saving is very popular indeed.

From the above remarks it will be seen that progress in financial matters, both in the general system and the coinage, is long overdue.

Forgery.

It will be noted in the Hodeida report of 1927 that in that year, forgery of the Imam's coins had reached such a proportion as to be noticeable in general circulation. The place of fabrication is also stated as Bait-ul-Faki. (=Bait al Faqih).

Several obvious forgeries have passed through my hands, chiefly copper, but I have noticed silver pieces also, and one example is rather unusual. It is a $\frac{1}{20}$ 'Imâdi, good silver, struck from dies, but is cruder than the genuine issues. The obverse lacks part of the Imam's name and titles on account of the thickness of the engraving and, on the reverse, in place of the usual year date is ۲۲ (=22) presumably for A.H. 1322, which is the Imam's accession date. This piece is specially mentioned as it was obtained from Hodeida in Yemen, in the year 1927.

The coins of Yemen, although somewhat dull in design and crude in manufacture, are nevertheless a highly interesting series and remain one of the few currencies—possibly the only one—that preserves, both in its economic and utility aspects, a mediaeval atmosphere. They well illustrate the backwardness of the country of their origin.

The catalogue which follows is not complete and only records the pieces in my collection, or of specimens examined by me in the collections to which I have had access.

In the preparation of this article, I am under a great debt to Mr. W. N. Monteith, Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Taiz, Yemen, whose local knowledge and sources of information have been most generously placed at my disposal, not to mention the useful suggestions and corrections to the original drafts. I am grateful also to Mr. S. D. Goitein, School of Oriental Studies, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, who translated the report on the old San'a mint and to Mr. F. Menezies, Office Superintendent, The Secretariat, Aden, for making accessible and placing at my disposal the old Residency Records. To these gentlemen, and to others who have contributed information on this obscure and still largely unknown country, I express my thanks.

Aden.

23rd September, 1956.

(*To be continued*).

IS YOUR COLLECTION INSURED?

We can arrange the Insurance of your collection through Lloyd's Underwriters. The charge for collectors in this country is:—

All risks 10/- per £100 (with minimum of 15/-) plus 1/- policy fee.
Fire, Burglary and Housebreaking 4/6 per £100 (minimum of 10/-) plus 1/- policy fee.

Rates for other Countries on application.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES.

British Num. Soc. At the April meeting, the President, Mr. D. F. Allen, presented the Sanford Saltus Medal for 1962 to Mr. Horace King, the Senior member of the Society, a Vice-President, and a former President.

Dr. D. M. Metcalf read a Paper entitled "Offa's Pence reconsidered." Dr. Metcalf first emphasized the importance of three questions, concerning the issue of a coinage. 1. "When?"; 2. "For what needs?"; 3. "In what quantity?". He went on to discuss the gulf between economics and numismatic history, and the difference between numismatic and monetary history.

Then the Speaker discussed the formula published by Mr. I. D. Brown, and its application in determining the number of dies used in the manufacture of a particular coinage.

Regarding the Coinage of Offa, he mentioned that certain moneys were over represented in foreign finds; this implying a complex monetary organisation. The evidence for localization of early pence was then discussed. Dr. Metcalf also discussed the coinage of Coenwulf of Mercia, in relation to that of his brother Cuthred of Kent. In his opinion, this showed a unified policy.

He had come to the conclusion that by the end of the 8th century 40,000,000 coins had been struck, which meant an average of 400 pence per household in S.E. England. These figures showed that coins by this time must have been in constant use in commerce.

Commander Mack exhibited ten pennies of King Offa of Mercia, 757-796; and one penny of Queen Cynethrith.

Coventry and Dist. Num. Soc. The long-awaited meeting with the West Midlands Numismatic Society held on Friday, 3rd May, proved a great success and nearly one hundred per cent of our members went by car to the rendezvous selected by the West Midlanders.

Some of the West Midlands members such as Miss Marion Archibald, Mr. P. W. Selby and Mr. D. Harkness were already known to our members but one would have thought from the very friendly atmosphere which prevailed and the ease with which member met member that the two Societies had been attending joint meetings regularly for years.

A highlight of the evening's entertainment was the "Any Questions" session organized by Mr. J. Bishop, the West Midlands chairman.

Mr. J. F. Loffet was in attendance with his camera, lights and tape-recorder, and we may rest assured that "A Film Show" by J. F. Loffet will make the November meeting highly interesting.

Huddersfield Num. Soc. Mr. Graham Teasdill, Secretary of the Yorkshire Society and Curator of Batley Art Gallery and Museums, gave the May meeting of the Society an address on the Coinage of Bulgaria.

He described the economic and political position of Bulgaria in the modern world and then went on to a detailed survey of the geography and history of the Bulgarian nation. He described how Asparukh had led the Bulgars into what is now Bulgaria in 679 A.D. and how Kardam, Krum and Omortag had established the state in independence of the East Roman Empire. He continued to show how Pressian had moved the state slightly further south, how Boris I had adopted Christianity and how Simeon I became the most powerful monarch in Eastern Europe (893-927). Bulgarian history was traced through successive Tsars, the period of Byzantine domination (1018-1186), the second Bulgarian Empire, that of the Asen Dynasty followed by the Terterovtsi and Shishmanovtsi Dynasties, the latter finally losing control to the Moslem invaders from Turkey in 1396. After five centuries of Ottoman domination Bulgaria regained her independence and Mr. Teasdill proceeded to cover the reigns of Alexander, Ferdinand, Boris III and Simeon II culminating in the present People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Mr. Teasdill then turned to the coinage of independent Bulgaria after reminding his audience that we should remember that the Ottoman coins had circulated

not only in Asia but in the European provinces of the Empire as well, including Bulgaria. We tend to look upon the Ottoman coinage as oriental and to discount it from European numismatics. Mr. Teasdill showed how the coinage of Bulgaria from Alexander to Simeon II is a compact group of coins, which make an interesting study and then described the present Bulgarian coinage. In 1952 the Lev was linked to the rouble and at the same time a currency reform exchanged 1 new Lev for 100 old Lev. Coins are available of this period, but were succeeded by a new series in 1962 when there was a second currency reform and 1 new Lev was exchanged for 10 of the 1952 Lev.

Kent Num. Soc. The May meeting of the Society was held on the 10th of the month in Maidstone Museum and took the form of a talk on the shillings of George I to III, 1714-1820, by Mr. F. Lock.

The collecting of shillings is Mr. Lock's speciality and his talk was both entertaining and informative. He dealt with the five different types of shillings issued by George I and explained the variations both of design and title, and illustrated his points from time to time with specimen coins. The letters S.S.C. and W.C.C., which appear on shillings of 1723 and 1724/7 respectively, indicated the South Sea Company and the Welsh Copper Company, the first of these names recalling the historical "South Sea Bubble."

On the accession to the throne of England of George II in 1727, shillings of the old king circulated as well as coins of the new King, both bearing the same date, an event which has happened very rarely in the history of coinage. The shillings of George II although consisting mainly of two issues the "Young Head" and "Old Head," are of several types in each issue. The first, or "Young Head" issue was designed by John Brooker and the second or Old Head coinage by John Tanner, and Mr. Lock explained in detail the various designs such as the plumes, and roses and plumes, as well as changes in the lettering from small to large letters. The word "LIMA" which appears under the bust of certain shillings, and indeed under coins of other denominations also, was to commemorate the exploits of Admiral Anson who brought back to England a large quantity of bullion captured from the Spanish ship "Nuestra Señora de Covadonga" and also from an attack on Paita, the port of Lima. This bullion, mainly silver, although some gold also, was used by the mint in the manufacture of English coins, all such coins bearing the name LIMA to denote the origin of the metal.

The long reign of George III, continued Mr. Lock, naturally yielded numerous varieties of shillings although there was a period of almost 30 years, from 1758 to 1787, during which practically no shillings were issued, one notable exception being the "Northumberland" Shilling which was distributed in Ireland by the Earl of Northumberland and of which official records quote that £100 were made. The "Dorrien and Magens" shilling of 1798 is another shilling which deserves a mention and Mr. Lock described its origin and the reasons for its rarity, and concluded his talk by mentioning the Countermarked Spanish dollars and the Bank of England dollars which came into being due to the shortage of silver coins at the time, a fact which also contributed to the issuing of private tokens of 1/- and 6d denominations although it was in breach of royal prerogative.

Mr. Lock was thanked for his most interesting talk and after some discussion the meeting closed.

The Kent Numismatic Society meet on the second Friday of each month at Maidstone Museum at 7 p.m. and new members and visitors are always welcome. Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. F. R. Whitehead, 29 Allington Way, Maidstone, Kent.

Southern Rhodesia Num. Soc. This new society has now arranged to meet regularly on the last Tuesday of each month at the new Museum in Salisbury. The annual subscription is 20/-; junior members 10/- Further details may be had from the Hon. Sec., G. J. Lowe, P.O. Box 166, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia

SEABY'S COIN AND MEDAL LIST

A PRICE LIST OF ARTICLES Offered for Sale by
B. A. SEABY, Ltd., 65 Gt. Portland St., London, W.1

APPROVAL.—All coins and medals are sent out on approval and may be returned within 7 days of arrival if not entirely satisfactory. Collectors unknown to us should send a cash deposit covering their order or give suitable trade references.

Postage, insurance and packing charges. According to weight on books and heavy sendings (i.e. over 1 lb. inland or 8 oz. overseas) and on all sendings under £10 in value Minimum charge, 9d. inland, 2/1 British Commonwealth, 2/7 elsewhere.

N.B.—When ordering coins from this list please state numbers, brief description and price.

As in most cases we have only one example of each number for sale and this may be sold when your order is received, please send alternative numbers or instruct us if we may send another piece somewhat like it if possible.

ABBREVIATIONS

<i>A</i> = gold	Æ = silver	Æ = copper or bronze
<i>O.</i> or <i>obv.</i> = obverse	<i>R</i> or <i>rev.</i> = reverse	<i>Mm.</i> = mintmark
<i>r.</i> = right	<i>l.</i> = left	diad. = diademed
<i>laur.</i> = laureate	<i>rad.</i> = radiate	<i>dr.</i> = draped
<i>R</i> = rare	<i>RR</i> = very rare	<i>RRR</i> = extremely rare
<i>std.</i> = seated	<i>stg.</i> = standing	<i>cmk.</i> = countermark
<i>hd.</i> = head	<i>mon.</i> = monogram	<i>mm.</i> = millimetres

CONDITIONS OF A COIN

(i.e. grade of preservation) in order of merit.

Proof = Specially struck coin with a mirror-like or matt surface.	Good VF.
FDC = Perfect mint state.	VF = Slight wear or damage.
Unc. = Uncirculated.	Nearly VF.
Almost FDC.	Good F.
Good EF.	F = Worn but still distinct.
EF = Really beautiful, but not absolutely perfect.	Nearly F.
Nearly EF.	Fair = Very considerably worn or damaged.
	M = Mediocre; not a good piece.
	P = Poor.

Where two conditions are given with a line between them (such as EF/VF) the first applies to the *obverse* and the second to the *reverse*.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE most often used

B.M.C. = British Museum Catalogues; *B.* = Babelon, *Monnaies consulaires and various other works*; *C.* = Cohen, *Monnaies impériales*, 2nd Edn.; *M.* or *M. & S.* = Mattingly and Sydenham, *Roman Imperial Coinage*; *G.* = Goodacre, *Byzantine Coins*; *M.* = Mack, *Coinage of Ancient Brit.*; *S.* = Seaby's *Standard Cat. of British Coins*; *Br.* = Brooke, *English Coins*; *K.* = Kenyon, *Gold Coins of England*; *H.* or *Hks.* = Hawkins, *Silver Coins of England*; *E.S.C.* = Seaby, *English Silver Coinage from 1649*; *M.* = Montagu, *Copper Coinage of England*; *B.* = Burns, *Coinage of Scotland*; *N.* = Nelson, various works; *A.* = Atkins, *British Colonial Coins*; *M.I.* = *Medallic History of England*; *S.R.* = Schulthess-Rechberg, *Talercabinet*; *Rm.* = Reimann, *Sale Catalogue*; *W.R.* = Wayte Raymond, *Coins of the World, etc.*; *W.* = Williamson, *Tokens of the Seventeenth Century*; *D.H.* = Dalton & Hamer = *Token Coinage of the Eighteenth Century*; *P.M.C.* = *Punjab Museum Cat.*; *I.M.C.* = *Indian Museum Cat.*; *Y.* = Yeoman, *Modern World Coins*; *F.* = Friedberg, *Gold Coins of the World*; *P.* = Peck, *English Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins.* (Brit. Mus. Publication).

GOLD COINS.

ANCIENT.

- G1522 **GREEK, Syracuse**, Victory coinage of 413 B.C., 50 *litrae*. Hd. of river-god Anapos l., ΣΥΡΑ before, barley grain behind. R. Horse springing r., ΣΥΡΑΚΟ in ex. *Rizzo*, pl. 50, 15 var. *A delightful little piece of the period of the best art.* **Plate 41**
EF, RR £165
- G1523 — under Dionysios I and II, circa 375-345 B.C., electrum 50 *litrae*. Laur. hd. of Apollo l., cornucopiae behind. R. ΣΥΡΑΚ ΟΕΙΟΝ, tripod-altar. **Plate 41**
good VF but for cut on cheek £37/10/-
- G1524 — c. 300 B.C., 60 *litrae*. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ before hd. of Persephone l.; behind, uncertain symbol. R. Biga being driven r., Θ below horses, no legend. *This beautiful little piece is unusual in having no legend on the reverse; most of this type bears the legend ΕΠΙ ΙΚΕΤΑ (for Hiketas 287-278 B.C.) and it may belong to the same period.* **Plate 41**
EF, RRR £240
- G1525 **Macedon**, Alexander the Great, 336-323 B.C., stater of Scione. Hd. of Athena r. R. Nike l., helmet at her feet. *M.* 190. **Plate 41** *really good VF* £50
- G1526 **Cyzicus** (Mysia), 6th cent. B.C., electrum $\frac{1}{12}$ th stater. Lion's hd. l., tunny behind. R. Quadripartite square. *B.M.C.* —; *Babelon*—; *Boston*—. **Plate 41**
EF, RRR £75
- G1527 **Lydia**, 7th-6th cent. B.C., electrum $\frac{1}{3}$ rd stater. Lion's hd. r., radiate globule on nose. R. Rectangle divided by central line into two incuse squares. *B.M.C.* 2. **Plate 41** VF £62/10/-
- G1528 **BACTRIA**, Diodotus, circa 240 B.C., stater. His diad. hd. r., chisel cut on back of h.l. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [Δ]ΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ. Zeus stg. l., hurling fulmen, eagle before. *B.M.C.* 1. **Plate 41** .. VF, RRR £400
- G1529 **ROMAN, Republic**, c. 39 B.C., aureus. Laur. hd. of Apollo r., hair in knot, two locks down neck. R. C VIBIVS VARVS, Venus stg. l. by column, holding mirror. *B.* 27; *B.M.C.* 4300; *Syd.* 1137 (rarity 8). **Plate 41** VF/EF, RRR £175
- G1530 **Julius Caesar**, aureus of 45 B.C. C. CAES DIC . TER, bust of Victory r. R. L . PLANC PRAEF . VRB, jug with one handle. *C.* 31; *B.*, *Julia* 18; *B.M.C.* 4118; *Syd.* 1019 (rarity 5). **Plate 41** .. VF, RR £100
- G1531 **Tiberius and Augustus**, aureus of Lugdunum, probably struck in 14-16 A.D. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG . F . AVGVSTVS, laur. hd. of Tiberius r. R. DIVOS AVGVST DIVI F ., laur. hd. of Augustus r., star above. *C.* 3; *B.M.C.* 29. **Plate 41**
good F/nearly VF, RR £150
- G1532 **Claudius**, aureus of 46/47 A.D., commemorating victories in Britain. TI . CLAVD . CAESAR AVG . P . M . TR . P . VI . IMP . XI, his laur. hd. r. R. DE BRITANN on triumphal arch. *C.* 17; *S.* 276 (*this coin*). *Ex Anthony and Blake coll.* **Plate 41**
VF/almost VF, R £185
- G1533 **Titus**, aureus of 76 A.D. T . CAESAR IMP VFSPASIAN, his laur. hd. r. R. COS V, cow r. *C.* 51. **Plate 41**
good VF £77/10/-
- G1534 **Hadrian**, 117-138, aureus. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, his laur. hd. r. R. COS III, wolf r., suckling Romulus and Remus, *C.* 420. **Plate 41**
nearly VF but has been mounted £45
- G1535 **Antoninus Pius**, aureus of 153/4 A.D. His laur. hd. left. R. COS IIII, emperor stg. l. holding globe. *C.* 314. **Plate 41**
nearly EF £75
- G1536 **Faustina I**, wife of Antoninus Pius, †141 A.D., aureus, struck on her death. DIVA FAVSTINA, her dr. bust r. R. AVGVSTA, Ceres stg. l. holding torch and sceptre. *C.* 95. **Plate 41** *nearly VF/VF* £52/10/-
- G1537 **Lucilla**, wife of Lucius Verus, †183 A.D., aureus. LVCILLAE AVG . ANTONINI AVG . F ., her dr. bust r. R. VENVS, Venus stg. l. holding apple and sceptre. *C.* 69. **Plate 41** EF, R £165
- G1538 **Gallienus**, 253-268, aureus. IMP . C . P . LIC . GALLIENVS AVG ., his laur. bust dr. r. R. VIRTVS AVGG, Valour stg. l. holding shield and spear. *C.* 1287. **Plate 41**
VF, R £160

TO COLLECTORS IN THE U.S.A.

Re U.S. Executive Order 11037.

We are finding that collectors in the States are having no difficulty in obtaining Licences for the importation of gold coins (with the possible exception of common modern pieces).

We will reserve any coins ordered, if still available, and will send an application form by air mail that clients should sign and forward to the U.S. Treasury Department. Coins will be despatched by us only after clients have notified us of the licence number they have obtained.

- G1539 **Constantine I**, 307-337, *solidus* of *Antioch*. CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG, his diad. bust dr. r. R. VICTORIA CONSTANTINI VAG (*sic.*), Victory walking l. holding trophy, VOT XXX in field behind, SMAN in ex. C. 604 var. **Plate 41** ER, RR £140
- G1540 **Jovian**, 363-4, *solidus* of *Antioch*. DN . IOVIANVS PEP . AVG ., his diad. bust dr. and cuir. r. R. SECURITAS (*sic*) REIPVBLICAE, Rome and Constantinople seated holding between them shield inscribed VOT / v / MVL / X; in ex, ANTZ. C. 8 var. **Plate 41** EF, R £97/10/-
- G1541 **Gratian**, 367-383, *solidus* of *Treveri*. DN GRATIANVS P . F . AVG ., similar. R. VICTORIA AVGG, Gratian and Valentinian II seated, Victory above, TROBS in ex. C. 38 nearly VF £17/10/-
- G1542 **Honorius**, 395-423, *solidus* of *Milan*. Bust r. R. VICTORIA AVGGG, emperor stg. l., foot on enemy, MD in field. C. 44. *A most desirable piece* FDC, dark tone £28/10/-
- G1544 **BYZANTINE, Theodosius II**, 408-450, *solidus*. Helmeted bust facing with shield and spear. R. VOT XX MVLT XXX B, Victory stg. l., holding long jewelled cross. G. 12 .. good VF, large flan £17/10/-
- G1545 **Zeno**, 474-491, *solidus*. Similar, but *rev.* legend VICTORIA AVGGGS. G. 4 F/fair £6/15/-
- G1546 **Tiberius Constantine**, 578-582, *solidus*. Crowned bust, facing, holding orb. R. VICTORIA AVGGB, cross potent on four steps. G. 1 .. good VF/nearly VF £15
- G1547 — *tremissis*. Diad. bust dr. r. R. VICTOR TIBERI AUC, cross potent. G. 5 good F/F, large, scarce £7/10/-
- G1548 **Heraclius**, 610-641, *solidus*, with Heraclius Constantine. Their crowned busts facing, that of Heraclius the larger. R. VICTORIA AVGU €, cross potent on three steps. G. 21 VF/F £10
- G1549 **Philippicus Bardanes**, 711-713, *solidus*. His crowned bust facing holding orb and eagle-topped sceptre. R. As last but AVGU Z. G. 1. **Plate 41** .. almost as struck but double-struck at one edge, RR £60
- G1550 **Constantine X Ducas**, 1059-67, *scyphate nomisma*. Emperor facing stg. on footstool, holding labarum and orb. R. Christ standing facing. G. 2 VF £12/10/-
- G1551 **OSTROGOTHS**, Theodoric, 493-526, *tremissis* in name of the emperor Anastasius, of good style of the mint of Rome. Bust r. R. Victory facing, looking l., two stars in field. B.M.C. 70 var. **Plate 41** nearly EF £15
- ENGLISH—BRITISH.**
- G1552 **Edward III**, pre-treaty period, *noble* of class E (1554-5). Legend ends FRAIIC D HY with a large B over sail (*i.e.* a large space between the Y and B of HYB and the letters possibly from different fonts). S. 906 large, a well struck piece except for some weak striking in centre of coin £42/10/-
- G1553 — *quarter-noble* of class G (1356-61). Pellet either side of top lis on *rev.* S. 916; L.A.L. 2. F £12
- G1554 Treaty period (1361-9), *quarter-noble*. S. 924 good VF £15
- G1555 **Henry V**, *noble*, class C. Mullet by king's sword arm, broken annulet on ship. S. 1151 top half of coin is "nearly EF" but the bottom is badly cracked £17/10/-
- G1556 **Henry VI**, rosette-mascle coinage, 1427-30, *Calais noble*. Flag at stern, lis by sword arm; rosette stops only. S. 1222. **Plate 42** good F/F, slight crack, RRR £125
- G1557 **Henry VIII**, first coinage, *angel*, mm. castle (with stop before it on *obv.*). S. 1660 VF but trace of mounting £24
- G1558 Posthumous coinage, *half-sovereign*, mm. martlet (1550/1). S. 1783 as is usual weakly struck in places, R £16/10/-
- G1558A — Another, mm. arrow (1547/9) rather better on *obv.* but more common mintmark £15
- G1559 **Edward VI**, second period (1549/50), *half-sovereign*, mm. Y. SCVTVM, etc., bare-headed bust of young king r.; king's name and titles on *rev.* S. 1827 nearly F/F, R £28
- G1560 — *halfcrown*. Crowned bust, mm. arrow. S. 1836. **Plate 42** .. about F, has possibly been mounted, RR £47/10/-
- G1561 **Elizabeth I**, *angel*; mm. A (1582/4). S. 1909. **Plate 42** VF/nearly VF, edge a little ragged above *obv.* mintmark, could have been pulled off mount £37/10/-
- G1562 — *quarter-angel*; mm. crescent (1587/9). S. 1912. **Plate 42** F/good F, R £35
- G1563 *Half-pound*; mm. crosslet. Her crowned bust dr. l. S. 1919A nearly VF/VF but two letters scratched lightly in field each side £32/10/-
- G1564 **James I**, second coinage, *unite*, fifth bust, mm. cross (1618/9). S. 1977 good VF/nearly VF but striking crack in edge £25
- G1565 — *double crown*, fourth bust, mm. coronet over grapes (*obv.*), coronet (*rev.*) (1607). S. 1979 VF, struck on a large flan which has made the centre thin and caused ghosting each side, R £14
- G1566 *Britain crown*, third bust, mm. bell (1610/1), possibly over key on *obv.* S. 1982 good F, RR £12/10/-
- G1567 Third coinage, *quarter-laurel*; mm. lis (1623/4). S. 1995 F/nearly VF £7/10/-
- G1568 — — mm. trefoil M 85/-; nearly VF £8/10/-
- G1569 **Charles I**, *Tower mint*, *unite*, fourth bust, mm. crown (1635/6) F but has been bent and straightened £14
- G1570 — — second bust, mm. star (1640/1). S. 2046 legend good but weakly struck in centre, R £13/10/-

- G1571 — *double crown*, sixth bust, mm. triangle in circle (1641/3). S. 2052
good F/F but cracked, R £11/10/-
- G1572 — *crown*, second bust, mm. plume (1630/1). S. 2054 VF £15
- G1573 — — fourth bust, mm. star over triangle. S. 2057 good F/F, R £12
- G1574 **Charles II**, five guineas, 1678, 8 over 7. Laur. pointed bust with lovelock r. S. 2571
F/VF, dark tone, scarce £125
- G1575 **James II**, guinea, 1685, first bust, elephant and castle below. S. 2665
good F £27/10/-
- G1576 *Half-guinea*, 1687. S. 2669
nearly F/good F, R £17/10/-
- G1577 **William and Mary**, guinea, 1694. S. 2691 good F £27/10/-
- G1578 **William III**, guinea, first bust, 1795. S. 2722 F/good F £17/10/-
- G1579 — — 1697. *We believe we were the first to publish this date for this bust.* Plate 42
VF, RRR £57/10/-
- G1580 — second bust, 1698. S. 2724
fair/F, has been mounted £5/15/-
- G1581 — — 1700 F £15
- G1582 **Anne**, guinea, 1714, third bust. S. 2798
good VF/nearly EF £27/10/-
- G1583 — — F £12/10/-; really good F £16
- G1584 — —
M/fair, trace of mounting £6/10/-
- G1585 **George I**, guinea, third bust, 1715. S. 2855 F/VF £20
- G1586 — fourth bust, 1720. S. 2856
good F/VF, R £22/10/-
- G1587 — fifth bust, 1726. S. 2858
good VF but gilt, has probably been in a mount £13/10/-
- G1588 *Half-guinea*, first head, 1718. S. 2860
fair/F £8/10/-
- G1589 — — 1720 M/fair, scarce £5/10/-
- G1590 — second head, 1726. S. 2862
about F £8/10/-
- G1591 *Quarter-guinea*, 1718. S. 2863
almost FDC £12/10/-
- G1592 — — .. good VF £7/10/-
- G1593 **George II**, guinea, young head, 1733. S. 2900 VF/good VF £20
- G1594 **George III**, guinea, third head, 1765. S. 2954 M/F, RR £8
- G1595 — — 1773 F £6/10/-
- G1596 — fourth head, 1775. S. 2955
really good VF £12
- G1597 — — 1776 about EF £13/10/-
- G1598 — — 1777 EF £14
- G1599 — fifth head, "spade" rev., 1787. S. 2956 VF £8/10/-
- G1600 — — 1790 .. good VF £10
- G1601 — — — .. good F £6
- G1602 — — 1791 .. good F/VF £7
- G1603 — — 1793 F £5/10/-; VF £7/10/-
- G1604 — — 1794 nearly EF £10/10/-
- G1605 — — — really good VF £8/10/-
- G1606 — — 1798 good EF £12/10/-
- G1607 *Half-guinea*, seventh hd., 1804. S. 2964 EF £7/10/-
- G1608 — — 1808 .. nearly EF £6
- G1609 — — — .. good F/VF £3/10/-
- G1610 — — 1813 .. EF £7/10/-
- G1611 *Third-guinea*, first type, 1798. S. 2965
good EF £7/10/-
- G1612 — — 1799 .. F/VF, R £6
- G1613 — second type, 1803. S. 2966
good VF £5/5/-
- G1614 — third type, 1804. S. 2967
about EF £6
- G1615 — — 1810 EF £6
- G1616 *Quarter-guinea*, 1762. S. 2968
nearly EF £10
- G1617 — — F 85/-
- G1618 *Sovereign*, 1818. S. 2971
VF, but FH stamped on neck, a rare date £9
- G1619 **George IV**, *sovereign*, first type, 1822. S. 3041 nearly EF £10/10/-
- G1620 — second type, 1830. S. 3042
VF £8/10/-
- G1621 *Half-sovereign*, second type, 1824. S. 3044 good VF £8/10/-
- G1622 — — 1825 VF/nearly VF £7/10/-
- G1623 **William IV**, *sovereign*, 1832. S. 3070
F/VF £6/10/-
- G1624 *Half-sovereign*, large size, 1835. S. 3072 VF £10/10/-
- G1625 **Victoria**, Jubilee issue, two pounds, 1887. S. 3112 EF £26/10/-
- G1626 — proof *sovereign*, 1887
surface scratched £7/10/-
- G1627 — *sovereign*, 1887 EF £6/10/-
- G1628 — — 1887M EF £7
- G1629 — *half-sovereign*, 1887
good EF 67/6
- G1630 — — nearly EF 55/-
- G1631 *Coronation medal* (official), 1838, by Pistrucci (weight about 1 oz.). Her diad. bust l. with slight drapery. R. The Queen seated l. being handed the crown by Britannia, Scotia and Hibernia, lion behind
good EF, unusual so nice £32/10/-
- G1632 **George V**, silver jubilee medal (official), 1935. Crowned bust of Geo. V and Queen Mary I. R. Windsor Castle
about FDC, in original case £16/10/-
- G1633 **George VI**, *coronation medal* (official), 1937. His crowned bust l. R. Crowned bust of Queen Elizabeth I.
good EF, in original case £22/10/-
- G1634 **Elizabeth II**, medallion 5 ducats, struck in Germany. Her crowned bust dr. r. R. Rose, thistle, daffodil and shamrock
FDC £15

EUROPE.

- G1635 **AUSTRIA**, Franz Josef, *ducat*, 1867E (*Karlsburg*). Laur. hd. r., with heavier whiskers. R. Imperial eagle. F. 403 (only two dates of this type with this mintmark)
VF, R £11/10/-
- G1626 — — 1870A good VF/EF £6
- G1637 — — 1871A good VF/EF £6
- G1638 — — 1881. Older hd. with thick whiskers. F. 405 good EF £5/10/-
- G1638A — — 1907 good EF 95/-
- G1639 — 20 *kronen*, 1892. Similar. F. 425
EF £5/10/-
- G1640 — — 1893 .. good VF 95/-
- G1641 — — 1903 .. good VF/EF £5
- G1642 — 10 *kronen*, 1896. Similar. F. 426
nearly EF 57/6
- G1643 — — 1897 VF 52/6
- G1644 **BELGIUM**, Leopold I, 20 *francs*, 1865. Hd. r. R. Value in wreath. F. 7
VF £7/5/-
- G1645 **Flanders**, Marie Theresa, *souverain d'or*, 1750; mm. lion (*Bruges*). Her dr. bust r. wearing very small crown. R. Arms. F. *Austria* 280. Illustrated on plate 41 in *Bulletin for July 1962*
good VF/almost EF, R £27/10/-
- G1646 **DENMARK**, Christian V, *ducat*, 1680, of *Glückstadt*. Laur. bust dr. r. wearing badge of the order of the Elephant on a sash. R. Triple crowned cypher. F. 139. Illustrated on plate 42 in the *Bulletin for July 1962* EF, RR £65
- G1647 **FRANCE**, Louis XVI, *double louis d'or*, 1786A. Hd. l. R. Double shield crowned. F. 217 good EF £37/10/-
- G1648 Bonaparte Premier Consul, 40 *francs*, XI, year XI. Hd. l. R. Value in wreath. F. 222 VF £18/10/-
- G1649 Louis XVIII, 40 *francs*, 1816L (*Bayonne*). Bare hd. r. R. Shield and value in wreath. V.G. 2470; F. 271
VF, R £16
- G1650 Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, 20 *francs*, 1852A. Bare hd. r. R. Value in wreath. F. 303 .. good VF/nearly EF £7/10/-
- G1651 Napoleon III, 50 *francs*, 1858BB (*Strasbourg*). Bare hd. r. R. Arm. F. 307
good VF £20
- G1652 — 10 *francs*, 1866BB. Laur. hd. r.
nearly VF 50/-
- G1653 **GERMANY**, Hesse, Ernst Ludwig, 20 *mark*, 1911. Hd. l. R. Imperial eagle. J. 226; F. 42 .. nearly EF/EF £10/10/-
- G1654 **Wuerttemberg**, Karl, 5 *mark*, 1877. Hd. r. F. 127 about EF £20
- G1655 **ITALY**, Florence, Cosmo III, *florin*, 1723. St. John the Baptist seated l. R. Lily. F. 51 F £8/10/-

- G1656 **Naples**, Charles V, 1519-1556, *scudo d'oro*. CAROLVS . V etc., shield on eagle. R. Cross fleurée with crown at each end, K in two angles. F. 28. Illustrated on plate 42 last July .. good VF £16/10/-
- G1657 **Venice**, Peter Grimani, 1741-52. *zecchino* of usual type. F. 182
F/VF £5/10/-
- G1658 **LUXEMBURG**, Charlotte (20 *francs*), 1953, on the marriage of Prince Jean with Princess Josephine Charlotte of Belgium. Their hds. conjoined l. F. 14
FDC £6/10/-
- G1659 **MALTA**, Manoel de Vilhena, 4 *zecchini*, 1725. Cuir. bust r. breaking inner circle. R. Crowned shield breaking inner circle. S. 16 (R⁸); F. 26. Illustrated on plate 43 of our *Bulletin for last July*. This is a very rare denomination and an extremely rare date which was not represented in the important collections we purchased of this country last year really good VF, toned, RRRR £135
- G1660 **NETHERLANDS**, Wilhelmina, 10 *gulden*, 1897. Her hd. l. as young girl. R. Crowned shield. F. 20 .. EF £7/10/-
- G1661 — — 1933 (last date). Mature hd. r. F. 24 EF 95/-
- G1662 **United Provinces**, *ducat of Holland*, 1754. Knight stg. R. Tablet. F. 86
nearly VF 90/-
- G1663 *Double ducat of Utrecht*, 1755. Similar. F. 85 has been mounted in a rim and gilt, otherwise nearly VF £5/10/-
- G1664 **Batavian Republic**, *ducat of Utrecht*, 1803. Similar; PAR . CRES. S. 39b; F. 2
nearly EF/good VF, slight bend £7/10/-
- G1665 **PORTUGAL**, John V, 400 *reis*, 1725. IOAN/V and crown in branches. R. Cross. potent. F. 76 VF 52/6
- G1666 **RUSSIA**, Alexander III, 5 *rouble*, 1889. Hd. r. R. Imperial eagle. F. 130
good VF £5/10/-
- G1667 **SPAIN**, Philip V, $\frac{1}{2}$ *escudo*, 1744 M. Hd. r. F. 78 good VF but edge filed 85/-

SOUTH AFRICA.

- G1668 **George V**, 1923 proof set, £1 to $\frac{1}{4}$ d. The first South African set in original long case brilliant, almost FDC, RRR £85
- G1668A **George VI**, 1952 set. Van Riebeeck commemorative set, £1 to $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in blue case
FDC £16/10/-
- G1669 **Elizabeth II**, coronation set, 1953, £1 to $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Only 3000 issued. In blue case
FDC £18/10/-
- G1670 Proof set 1955. Only 600 issued, in blue case FDC £22/10/-

As in most cases we have only one example of each number for sale and this may be sold when your order is received, please send alternative numbers or instruct us if we may send another piece somewhat like it if possible.

The First Gold Coinage of Polynesia

KINGDOM OF TONGA

The Friendly Islands

GK1 Queen Salote Tupou III, $\frac{1}{4}$ koula. Her bust dr. r. R. Arms. Only 6,300 regular pieces struck FDC £7

GK2 — $\frac{1}{2}$ koula. The queen stg. l. R. Arms. Only 3,000 regular pieces struck £16

Both of these are illustrated on our cover. As our allocation of these pieces was not large, we can only supply one of each denomination per order.

Now Available . . .

SOUTH AFRICA SETS AND COINS 1963.

SA1	“ Long ” proof set, comprising <i>N rand</i> and 2 <i>rand</i> , \mathcal{R} 50, 20, 10, 5 and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, plus 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent in yellow bronze	blue leatherette case	£10/10/-
SA2	Proof <i>N rand</i> and 2 <i>rand</i>	blue leatherette case	£8/10/-
SA3	“ Specimen ” 2 <i>rand</i>	almost a proof-like surface	£5/5/-
SA4	— <i>rand</i>	almost a proof-like surface	55/-
SA5	“ Short ” proof set comprising the \mathcal{R} and \mathcal{A} only (50- $\frac{1}{2}$ c)	blue leatherette case	45/-
SA6	Uncirculated set of current coins, 50c- $\frac{1}{2}$ c		17/6
SA7	Uncirculated 50c (crown size)		10/6

GREEK COINS

All are silver unless otherwise stated. The number after the metal is diameter in millimetres.

A501 **CAMPANIA, Neapolis**, 340-300 B.C., *didrachm*. Female hd. r., hair bound with diadem; behind, small figure of Artemis running r., holding torch. R. Man-headed bull r., head facing; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. *Sambon* 466 F £6

A502 **Phistelia**, 380-350 B.C., *obol*. Young male hd. facing. R. Oscan legend, grain of corn between mussel and dolphin. *Sam.* 831 F/nearly VF £5

A503 **CALABRIA, Tarentum**, 443-400 B.C., *didrachm*. [TA]PANTINΩ[N], Phalantos, helmeted, seated on dolphin l., holding acrostolium, shield and two javelins; below, tunny; small E on lower part of dolphin. R. Male figure (Taras), half-naked, seated on diphros l., holding kantharos and staff. *Vlasto* 46. Of the greatest rarity, far better than *Vlasto's* specimen which is from the same dies. **Plate 42**

VF almost EF, RRRR £165

A504 — 4th cent. B.C., *diobol*. Hd. of Athena r., sea-horse on helmet. R. TA Π, Herakles kneeling r., strangling lion nearly VF £6

A505 — Another, 334-302 B.C. Helmet is plain and Herakles stands. *Cote* 257

F 50/-

A506 — 302-281 B.C., *didrachm*. Cavalier, bare-headed and nude, seated sideways on horse galloping l., holds shield, EY behind. R. TAPΑΣ behind Taras on dolphin l., holding corn-spike, API on l., spear-head below. *Evans* VI, E2 VF, toned, R £20

A507 — 281-272 B.C., *didrachm*. Young cavalier, crowning himself, on walking horse r., ΙΩ behind him, ΙΑΛΟ and Ionic column below horse. R. TAPΑΣ ΑΝΘ, Taras on dolphin l., holding acrostolium and distaff. *Ev.* VII, G1 VF, toned £9

A508 **LUCANIA, Metapontum**, 550-480 B.C., *stater* of thick fabric. Ear of barley. R. The same incuse. *B.M.C.* 21

good F £12

A509 — 400-350 B.C., *stater*. Head of Kore r., of most pleasing style, barley grain behind. R. Ear of barley, locust on l., ΜΕΤΑΠΟ on r. *Noe* 439; *B.M.C.* 83. From the *Jameson* coll. (324). **Plate 42**

nearly EF, fine workmanship F, RR £75

A510 **Thurium**, 420-410 B.C., *stater*. Hd. of Athena r., laurel wreath on helmet. R. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ above bull butting l.; below bull, bird alighting. *Jorgensen* 26. Ex *Woodward* and *Cunningham* colls. **Plate 42**

nearly VF VF, R £35

- A511 **Velia**, 540-500 B.C., *drachm.* Forepart of lion r. devouring prey. R. Incuse square, quartered. *Grose 1395. Plate 42*
EF and beautifully struck, RR £60
- A512 **BRUTTIUM, Terina**, 425-400 B.C., *didrachm.* Female head, wearing sphendone on which maeander pattern, hair in korymbos, ΤΕΡ ΙΝΑΙΟ around to l. and above. R. Winged Nike, lower part of body draped, seated l. on cippus holding caduceus with finger tips. *B.M.C. 18; Regling 45. Ex Professor Cook's coll. (his finest coin). A very pleasing piece. Plate 42*
good VF/almost EF, RR* £150
- A513 **SICILY, Menaenum**, Æ 19, *pentonkion.* Bust of Zeus Sarapis. R. Biga. *B.M.C. 8 fair 12/6*
- A514 **Syracuse**, 475-450 B.C., *tetradrachm.* Quadriga of horses walking r., horses being crowned by Nike who flies above. R. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ around large female hd. r., hair indicated by waved lines, hair behind is looped up and caught by pearl diadem; around, four dolphins. *A fine head. Du Ch. 25/26 var.; Boehr. 480. Plate 42*
nearly VF/good VF, RR £120
- A515 — 465-425 B.C., *tetradrachm.* As last but pistrix in ex. R. Very neat ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ before a beautiful female head r., hair rolled up behind and caught by fine fillet, four dolphins around. *Du Ch. 35; Boehr. 516. Plate 42* .. VF, dark tone £85
- A516 — 413-400 B.C. **Dekadrachm** by **Euainetos**. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ above and to l. of female hd. l. of exquisite style, little scallop shell behind neck, four dolphins around. R. Quadriga l., Nike flies above to crown the charioteer; in ex., armour. *B.M.C. 186; Du Ch. 144; Gallatin, F VIIA/XIV. From the Pozzi coll. (No. 617). Plate 42*
nearly EF/VF £1,000
- A517 Hieron II, 274-216 B.C., Æ 21. Hd. of Poseidon l. R. Trident head. *B.M.C. 598 ff* fair 12/6
- A518 Hieronymus, 216-215 B.C., *ten litrae.* His diad. hd. l., χ behind. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ / ΚΙ above thunderbolt, ΙΕΡΩΝΥΜΟΥ below. **Plate 43** EF £25
- A519 **MACEDON, Acanthus**, after 423 B.C., *tetrobol.* Forepart of bull l., looking back. R. Quadripartite incuse square, the quarters granulated. *B.M.C. 31*
fair 45/-
- A520 **The Chalcidian League**, 392-358 B.C., *tetradrachm.* Laur. hd. of Apollo of most beautiful style; the last die before they used magistrate's names. R. ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ around lyre. **Plate 43** good VF/VF, a most desirable piece, RR £150
- A521 **Amphipolis**, after 168 B.C., Æ 20. Hd. of Poseidon r. R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟ / club / ΑΙΤΩΝ / ΠΕΙ. *Cf. B.M.C. 26* .. F/fair 18/6
- A522 **Kings of Macedon, Philip II**, 359-336 B.C., *stater of Melitaea (Thessaly).* Laur. hd. of Zeus r., good style. R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ above and to r. of naked bow rider r., holding palm; below horse, prow. *Müller 196 about VF* £21
- A523 Alexander the Great, 336-323 B.C., *tetradr.* Hd. of young Herakles r. wearing lion's skin, early style. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ behind Zeus seated l. on chair with high back, holding eagle and sceptre; before, ΜΙ and lamp; below chair, ΜΡ mon. in wreath. *M. 735* VF £13
- A524 — another of Ace, with Phoenician characters before Zeus and another below chair. *M. 1458 var.* F 85/-
- A525 — *drachm.* Same type, crescent before Zeus, mon. below chair. *M. 273*
VF 55/-
- A526 — — Snake before, ΔΩ below chair. *M. 622* F 21/-
- A527 Perseus, 178-168 B.C., *tetradrachm.* His bearded hd. r., hair bound with diad. R. Ι / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / eagle r., Ι / ΠΕΡΣΕΩΣ, the eagle is on thunderbolt and has Δ between legs. *Cf. Gaebler 2. Plate 43*
good EF, R £75
- A528 **THRACE, Abdera**, 390-352 B.C., *drachm.* ΑΒΔΗ above griffin springing l., ΤΕ below. R. Laur. hd. of Apollo r. in square, ΠΥΟ on l., Ο ΔΩ below. *Strack 172 good F/F but off-centre* £9
- A529 **Kings of Thrace, Lysimachus**, 323-281 B.C., *tetradrachm.* Deified hd. of Alexander the Great r. R. Athena seated l. holding Nike, mon. before. *M. 211* .. F £8
- A530 **THESSALY, Larissa**, 400-344 B.C., *drachm.* Hd. of Larissa three-quarter face to l., hair very luxurious and bound with diadem. R. ΛΑΡΙΣ above horse r. feeding, ΑΙΩΝ in ex. *B.M.C. 57. Plate 43*
VF £22/10/-
- A531 — *trihemiobol* *Obv.* Similar. R. Horseman r. *B.M.C. 69*
poor but very rare 65/-
- A532 **ILLYRIA, Apollonia**, 229-100 B.C., *drachm.* Cow l. suckling calf. R. Stellate pattern in square. *B.M.C. 14*
fair/F but off-centre 12/6
- A533 **Dyrrhachium**, 229-100 B.C., *drachm.* ΣΩ above cow r., suckling calf l. R. ΔΥΡ ΑΓΙ Ω ΝΟΣ, lotus-flower pattern in square. *Cf. B.M.C. 93* almost EF 65/-
- A534 **PHOCIS**, 550-480 B.C., *triobol.* Bull's hd. facing. R. Female hd. r. of archaic style *B.M.C. 12* fair/M 37/6
- A535 **BOEOTIA, Thebes**, 378-335 B.C., *stater.* Boeotian shield. R. Amphora dividing ΚΑ ΒΙ. *B.M.C. 150* VF/F £14
- A536 — 196-146 B.C., Æ 13. Shield. R. Trident head; to r. dolphin. *B.M.C. 108*
F 16 6

- A537 **ATHENS**, 403-365 B.C., *tetrdr.* Helmeted hd. of Athena r. R. Owl r. *Svor.* 15, 43 *good F/F* £6
- A538 **MEGARIS**, **Megara**, 307-243 B.C., Æ 15. Prow. R. ΜΕΓ between two dolphins. *B.M.C.* 28 *poor* 10/6
- A539 **ÆGINA**, 480-431 B.C., *stater.* Tortoise R. Square divided into five parts. *B.M.C.* 146. **Plate 43** *VF* £35
- A540 **CORINTH**, 350-338, *stater.* Pegasus flying l., q below. R. Hd. of Athena l., A under chin, astragalos behind. *B.M.C.* 222 *VF* £5
- A541 Imperial Times, Æ 21 Rad. hd. of Tiberius l. R. Hexastyle temple. *B.M.C.* 520 *poor/fair* 12/6
- A542 — Æ 19. Pegasus r. R. Dolphin r. *B.M.C.* 680 *nearly F* 12/6
- A543 Colonies of Corinth. **Anactorium**, 300-250 B.C., *stater.* Pegasus l., AN mon. beneath. R. Hd. of Athena l., ΚΑΕ above, AN mon. and bucranium behind, ΑΓ mon. below. *B.M.C.* 49 *good VF/VF* £8
- A544 — **Dyrrhachium**, 350-300 B.C., *stater.* Pegasus r. R. Hd. of Athena r. between club and dolphin. *B.M.C.* 10 *fair* 42/6
- A545 — **Leucas**, 400-330 B.C., *stater.* Pegasus r., Λ below. R. Hd. of Athena l., Λ and caduceus behind. *B.M.C.* 56 *about F* 65/-
- A546 — **Thyrrheium**, 350-250 B.C. Pegasus l., Θ below. R. Hd. of Athena l., ΘΥ and earring behind. *B.M.C.* 6 *F* 75/-
- A547 **ACHAIA**, the League, after 280 B.C., *hemidr.* of **Aegium**. Laur. hd. of Zeus r. R. League monogram surrounded by ΑΙ Ο ΤΕΙ and thunderbolt. *B.M.C.* 72 *good F/F* 35/-
- A548 — — — **Patrae**, similar but different letters and dolphin. *B.M.C.* 42 *fair* 18/6
- A549 **SICYON**, 400-300 B.C., *hemidr.* Chimaera l. R. Dove flying l. *B.M.C.* 111 *fair* 17/6
- A550 — Æ 12. Dove flying l. R. Dove alighting l. within wreath *fair* 10/6
- A551 **LACONIA**, **Lacedaemon**, Eurycles governor under Augustus, Æ 21. Hd. of Zeus. R. Club and legend. *B.M.C.* 63 *M* 14/6
- A552 **ARGOLIS**, **Argos**, 350-228 B.C., *hemidr.* Forepart of wolf. R. Large Α, ΦΑ above, club below *F/VF* 27/6
- A553 **ARCADIA**, the League, 280-234 B.C., *triobol.* Hd. of Zeus l. R. Pan seated on rock l. *B.M.C.* 76 *F/M* 17/6
- A554 **PAPHLAGONIA**, **Amastris**, c. 300 B.C., *stater.* Youthful male head (Mithras?) r., wearing laureate Phrygian cap, on neck-piece of which, star. R. ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΕΩΝ, Tyche of the city seated l. holding Nike and sceptre, large flower to l., Α below seat. *Cf. B.M.C.* 2. **Plate 43.** *good F/F, R* £28
- A555 **BITHYNIA**, Nicomedes III, *tetradr.* of 99 B.C. His diad. hd. r. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ, Zeus stg. l.; before, eagle and mon. also date ΗΡQ (= 198). *Much better style than usual. Plate 43* *nearly EF/nearly VF* £35
- A556 **MYSIA**, **Germe**, Æ 18 Hd. of Titus. R. Hd. of Domitian *poor* 12/6
- A557 **Parium**, 5th cent. B.C., *hemidrachm* or *half-siglos* of Persian standard. Hd. of Gorgon of archaic style. R. Voided cross in incuse square. *B.M.C.* 1 *F, R* £6/10/-
- A558 **Pergamum**, Eumenes II, 197-159 B.C., *tetrdr.* Laur. hd. of Philetærus r. R. ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ, Athena seated l. crowning royal name, bee and mon. (? ATILE, not given for B.M.). *Cf. B.M.C.* 43. **Plate 43** *VF, R* £45
- A559 **TROAS**, **Birytis**, Æ 19. Hd. of Kabeirus r. R. Club *poor* 10/6
- A560 **ÆOLIS**, **Cyme**, after 190 B.C., *tetrdr.* Hd. of Amazon Cyme r., hair bound with riband. R. Bridled horse standing r., ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ before, vase with one handle below, ΕΥΚΤΗΜΩΝ in ex., all within wreath. *B.M.C.* 77. **Plate 43** *VF* £37/10/-
- A561 **Lesbos**, c. 500 B.C., billon *stater* of Persian standard. Two calves' heads facing one another, an olive tree behind them. R. Small incuse square with uneven surface. *B.M.C.* 46 *nearly VF for this piece, better than usual* £12/10/-
- A562 **IONIA**, **Ephesus**, 202-133 B.C., *drachm.* ΕΦ, bee. R. ΑΠΟΛΛΑ to r. of horse stg. r., palm behind. *Cf. B.M.C.* 121 *nearly VF, a little off-centre/good F* £5/5/-
- A563 **Miletus**, after 190 B.C., Æ 22. Laur. hd. of Apollo r. R. Lion stg. r. *B.M.C.* 124 *M* 8/6
- A564 **Teos**, 300-50 B.C., Æ 17. Griffin r., countermarked. R. Lyre. *B.M.C.* 42 *poor* 8/6
- A565 **Chios**, after 84 B.C., Æ 20. Sphinx r. R. Amphora; countermark, tripod. *B.M.C.* 71 *fair* 10/6
- A566 **Samos**, 205-129 B.C., Æ 15. Hd. of Hera r. R. Lion's scalp. *B.M.C.* 188 *fair* 8/6
- A567 **CARIA**, **Cnidus**, 500-480 B.C., *drachm* of Aeginetic standard. Forepart of lion. R. Hd. of Aphrodite r., of fine archaic style, hair in queue and bound with taenia of laureate pattern, plain necklace with clasp in front, in incuse square. *A most delightful piece of the very best style. Plate 43* *good VF/nearly EF, R* £60
- A568 — 300-190 B.C., *drachm* of Rhodian standard. Hd. of Aphrodite Euphoria r., stephane in hair. R. ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΗ before forepart of lion r. *B.M.C.* 40 *fair/good F* £5

- A569 **Mylasa**, Æ 31. Busts of Philip I and II face to face. R. ΜΥΛΑΚΩΝ, Zeus or Sogon, facing, holding eagle stg. r. *von Aulock* 2634 poor, R 21/-
- A570 **Tabae**, Æ 18. Hd. of Zeus r. R. Caps of the Dioscuri. B.M.C. 7 M/F 10/6
- A571 **LYCIA**, Trbbanimi (dynast of Limyra?), c. 390-385 B.C., *tetrobol* Lion's scalp facing. R. Triskeles with centre circle. B.M.C. 147 F, R £8
- A572 **PAMPHYLIA, Aspendus**, 4th cent. B.C., *stater*. Two wrestlers. R. Slinger r., before, triskeles and eagle; behind, ΕΣΤΡΕΔΙΗΣ. B.M.C. 24 nearly VF £15
- A573 **PISIDIA, Termessus Major**, imperial times, Æ 25. ΤΕΡΜΗΚΚΕΩΝ, male (possibly Hermes) bust r. R. ΤΩΝ ΜΕΙΩΝΩ, goddess stg. facing, hd. l. B.M.C.—
F, but pierced, R 15/-
- A574 **CILICIA, Celenderis**, 450-400 B.C., plated *stater*. Nude rider l. with whip. R. Goat half-kneeling r., looking back, [K]ΕΛΕΝ above, dotted exergual line. B.M.C.—. Presumably a contemporary forgery F £6
- A575 **Tarsus, Datames**, 378-372 B.C., *stater*. Facing female hd., with streaming hair. R. Bearded male hd. (Ares?) wearing crested Athenian helmet, Aramaic legend (*Tadumu*) VF but nose flattened/
good VF, a fine head but off centre £9
- A576 **CYPRUS**, Æ 32 (? *sestertius*). Laur. hd. of Antoninus Pius r. R. Dr. bust of Marcus Aurelius r. B.M.C. 47
fair, portraits not too bad 32/6
- A577 **CAPPADOCIA, Ariarathes VI**, 125-111 B.C., *drachm*. Hd. r. R. Athena stg. l. Cf. B.M.C. 2 VF/F 65/-
- A578 Ariobarzanes I, 95-62 B.C. Similar. B.M.C. 17 F/fair 15/-
- A579 **SYRIA, SELEUCIS AND PIERIA, Antiocheia ad Orontem**, Nero, *tetrdr.*, year 109 (=60 A.D.). His laur. bust r. with aegis. R. Eagle l. on thunderbolt, palm branch before, ζ / ΘΡ to l. B.M.C. 190
good F 75/-
- A580 — — His laur. hd. r., star behind. R. Laur. hd. of Claudius r. F £5
- A581 Trajan, *tetradr.* Laur. hd. r. R. Eagle on club F/fair 47/6
- A582 Caracalla, *tetradr.* Laur. hd. r. R. ΔΗΜΑΡΧΕ · Ι · ΥΠΑΤΟ · Δ · Eagle facing, hd. r., · Ζ · · Ε · at neck, v between legs. B.M.C.— good F/VF 67/6
- A583 Elagabalus, *tetradr.* Very similar, Δ C at neck, star between legs F 45/-
- A584 Gordian III, *tetradr.* His laur. bust dr. and cuir. r. R. Eagle, hd. r., crescent and ram between legs. B.M.C. 501 F 47/6
- A585 Philip I, *billon tetradr.* Similar, but nothing in field, ANTIOXIA / SC in ex. B.M.C. 512 nearly EF/VF £5/10/-
- A586 Philip II, *billon tetradr.* As last but eagle l. B.M.C. 558 nearly VF 45/-
- A587 Trajan Decius, *bill. tetradr.* As last but only SC in ex. B.M.C. 583 VF £5/5/-
- A588 Trebonianus Gallus, Æ 30. Similar. R. Tyche of Antioch and river-god in tetra-style temple, ram and ΔΕ above, SC below. B.M.C. 653. **Plate 43**
VF, patinated, a desirable piece £10
- A589 **PHOENICIA**, Provincial coinage, *tetra-drachm* of Tyre (?). Laur. hd. of Trajan r., eagle below. R. Tyche of Antioch std. r., river-god Orontes swims below. B.M.C. 29
fair 27/6
- A590 **Sidon**, Æ 22. Rad. bust of Elagabalus dr. r. R. COLAV PIA. Kadmos stg. l. on prow .. nearly F, but off-centre 45/-
- A591 **JUDAEA, Gaza**, Æ 17. Laur. hd. of Hadrian r. R. ΓΑΖΑΕ ΕΠΙΔΙΡ. Herakles facing. B.M.C. 52 nearly F/good F 92/6
- A592 **COINS OF THE JEWS, Herod I**, 37-4 B.C., Æ 33. Tripod. R. Headdress. B.M.C. 7-10 M/fair £6
- A593 **Antonius Felix**, 52-60 A.D., Æ 16. ΙΟΥ / ΛΙΑ ΑΓ, etc. in wreath. R. Cross palm branches. ΛΙΑ between. B.M.C. 1
F/fair, off-centre 75/-
- A594 **First Revolt**, 66-70 A.D., Æ 16, year 2. Amphora. R. Vine-leaf. B.M.C. 22-41
unusually good VF/F £7
- A595 **Judaea Capta**, Æ 27. Rad. hd. of Domitian r. R. Palm-tree. B.M.C. 31
nearly F/fair £12
- A596 — Æ 20. Laur. hd. of Titus r. R. Nike inscribing shield on palm tree. Cf. B.M.C. 19 M/fair 95/-
- A597 **Second Revolt**, 132-135 A.D., Æ 24. "Second year of the Deliverance of Israel" in Hebrew, vine-leaf from stalk. R. "Simeon," palm tree with two bunches of fruit. B.M.C. 29-60. Unusually fine. **Plate 43** good VF, patinated £12/10/-
- A597A — Another, similar but "First year" and "Simeon Nasi (prince of) Israel." B.M.C. 28/24 F £6
- A598 **EGYPT**, Ptolemy I, as governor, 315-306 B.C., *tetradr.* Hd. of Alexander the Great wearing elephant's skin headdress. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ behind Pallas Promachos r., ΕΥ and eagle before. *Svor.* II 20
really good VF/VF £15
- A599 Ptolemy IV, 222-204 B.C., *didrachm*. His diad. hd. r. R. Eagle l., ΡΑ (= 101 = 210 B.C.) below .. nearly EF, R £10
- A600 **CARTHAGE**, 241-146 B.C., *drachm*. Hd. of Persephone l. R. Horse stg. r., flaming disc above, annulet below body. M. 88 VF £9

As in most cases we have only one example of each number for sale and this may be sold when your order is received, please send alternative numbers or instruct us if we may send another piece somewhat like it if possible.

ROMAN COINS.

All have head or bust of emperor, empress or prince to right, unless otherwise stated.

B301 **J. Caesar, dupondius?** CAESAR DIC . TER. Winged bust of Victory r. R. C. CLOVI . PRAEF. Minerva advancing l., holding trophy, spears and shield, serpent at feet. C. 7 nearly F/F £7/10/-

B302 **M. Antony, denarius.** M . ANTONI . IMP. Bare hd., r. R. III . VIR R . P . C. Rad. hd. of Sol facing within distyle temple. C. 12 VF/good VF £15

B303 **Augustus, den.** R. C . L . CAESARES AVGVSTI F . COS . DESIG . PRINC . IVVENT. Caius and Lucius Caesars stg. facing, shields and spears between them. C. 43 good VF £6

B304 **Nero, as.** R. ARA PACIS S . C. Large altar. C. 27 F/nearly F 35/-

B305 **Vitellius, den.** R. PONT . MAXIM. Vesta seated r., holding patera and sceptre. C. 72 F £5

B306 **Vespasian, dup.** of A.D. 77/8. R. Fides stg. l., holding patera and cornucopiae. C. 166 nearly F 21/-

B307 **Titus, as** of A.D. 80/1. Hd. l. R. Genius stg. l., altar at feet. C. 97 var. nearly F 30/-

B308 **Trajan, den.** R. Victory stg. l. on shields. C. 76 F 15/-

B309 — R. DIVVS PATER TRAIAN. Trajan's father seated l. on curule chair, holding patera and sceptre. C. 140 good F £5

B310 — R. Dacian seated r. at foot of trophy. C. 537 F 25/-

B311 **Dup.** R. Victory stg. r., attaching shield, inscribed VIC . DAC., to palm-tree. C. 456 green-patina, F/good F 35/-

B312 **Hadrian, den.** R. COS . III. Crescent and seven stars. C. 466 F 25/-

B313 — R. Hadrian stg. r., clasping hands with Felicity stg. l. C. 632 F 25/-

B314 — R. LIBERAL . AVG . III. (in exergue). Hadrian seated l. on platform, handing money to citizen stg. at foot of platform. C. 908 F/nearly F 30/-

B315 — R. Salus stg. r., feeding serpent arising from altar. C. 1335 VF 35/-

B316 **Sest.** R. IOVI CVSTODI S . C. Jupiter seated l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre. C. 861 R, fair 50/-

B317 — R. Pax seated l., holding olive-branch and sceptre. C. 1017 fair 25/-

B318 **As.** R. Fortune seated l., holding rudder and cornucopiae. C. 748 nearly F/F 22/6

B319 **Sabina, den.** R. Concord seated l., holding patera and resting l. on elbow on statuette of Spes; cornucopiae beneath chair. C. 12 VF 75/-

B320 **Antoninus Pius, den.** of A.D. 138. R. Felicity stg. l. C. 77 VF 30/-

B321 **Sest.** R. Salus stg. l., feeding serpent arising from altar. C. 711 nearly F 30/-

B322 — of A.D. 151/2. R. Annona seated l., holding corn-ears and cornucopiae, modius at feet. C. 50 fair 22/6

B323 **Dup.** R. Felicity stg. l., holding caduceus and olive-branch. C. 367 fair/good F 21/-

B324 — of A. D. 153/4. R. Liberty stg. r., holding pileus. C. 539 F/fair 18/6

B325 **Faustina Senior, den.** R. Vesta stg. l., holding simpulum and palladium. C. 108 good F 27/6

B326 **Sest.** R. Eternity stg. l., holding globe, veil blown out around head. C. 30 fair 25/-

B327 — R. Ceres stg. l., holding corn-ears and torch. C. 79 fair 27/6

B328 **M. Aurelius, den.** of A.D. 144. R. Honos stg. l., holding branch and cornucopiae. C. 100 good F 25/-

B329 **Sest.** of A.D. 148/9. R. Pietas stg. l., holding sceptre, child at feet. C. 446 fair/M 21/-

B330 — of A.D. 180. R. CONSECRATIO S . C. Aurelius seated l. on eagle flying r. C. 94. Struck after his death F/nearly F 75/-

B331 **As** of A.D. 148/9. R. Pietas stg. l., holding box of perfumes, child at feet. C. 445 fair 18/6

B332 **Faustina Junior, den.** R. Hilaritas stg. l., holding long palm and cornucopiae. C. 111 nearly VF 30/-

B333 **Sest.** R. CONSECRATIO S . C. Faustina seated l. on peacock flying r. C. 69. Struck after her death. The rev. of this piece exhibits a curious double-striking: after the first striking, the type was struck again, but with a different die and the opposite way up nearly F/F 85/-

B334 **L. Verus, as** of A.D. 165/6. R. Victory stg. l., erecting trophy. C. 282 nearly F 30/-

B335 **Lucilla, sest.** R. Pietas stg. l., sacrificing over altar and holding box of perfumes. C. 53 fair 30/-

B336 **As.** R. Venus seated l., holding Victory and sceptre. C. 86 nearly F 27/6

B337 **Commodus, den.** of A.D. 183. R. Providence stg. l., globe at feet. Seaby 859a nearly VF/good F 30/-

B338 — of A.D. 186-9. R. Commodus stg. r., clasping hands with a senator stg. l. C. 408 good F, but very irregular flan 35/-

B339 **Sest.** of A.D. 179. R. Minerva stg. l., sacrificing over altar and leaning on shield; a spear rests against her l. arm. C. 234 green-brown patina, good F/F 65/-

B340 — of A.D. 186-189. R. Similar to B338. C. 410 fair 35/-

B341 — of A.D. 189. R. Security seated l., holding globe. C. 699 nearly F/F 45/-

- B342 **Crispina**, *den.* R. Venus stg. l., holding apple. C. 35 F 37/6
- B343 **Pertinax**, *den.* R. AEQVIT . AVG . TR . P . COS . II. Equity stg. l., holding scales and cornucopiae. C. 2. **Plate 43**
F, exceptionally good portrait £15
- B344 **Sept. Severus**, *den.* R. Severus stg. l., sacrificing over tripod-altar. C. 599
good VF 35/-
- B345 *Sest.* of A.D. 197/8. R. PROPECTIO AVG . S . C. Severus on horseback r., holding spear. C. 582 small flan, nearly F 85/-
- B346 **J. Domna**, *den.* R. Vesta stg. l., holding palladium and sceptre. C. 230
VF/good F 25/-
- B347 **Caracalla**, *den.* R. Fides stg. l., holding two standards, a third standard behind her. C. 76
good VF/nearly VF 30/-
- B348 *As* of A.D. 214. R. Victory stg. l., holding trophy, German kneeling at feet. C. 269
F, but irregular flan 50/-
- B349 **Plautilla**, *den.* R. Pietas stg. r., holding sceptre and child. C. 16
good F/F 30/-
- B350 **Geta**, *den.* of A.D. 210. R. Felicity stg. l., holding cornucopiae and caduceus. C. 137 nearly VF 30/-
- B351 **Diadumenian**, *den.* R. Diadumenian stg. facing, hd. r., holding standard and sceptre; to r., two more standards. C. 3
good VF/VF £12
- B352 **Elagabalus**, *den.* of A.D. 221. R. Elagabalus stg. l., sacrificing over altar. C. 196 EF/good VF, but ragged flan 35/-
- B353 *Sest.* R. Liberty stg. l., holding pileus and sceptre. C. 104 nearly F 65/-
- B354 **Julia Paula**, *den.* R. VENVS GENETRIX. Venus seated l., holding apple and sceptre. C. 21 good VF £7/10/-
- B355 **Aquila Severa**, *den.* R. CONCORDIA. Concord stg. l., holding patera and double cornucopiae, altar at feet. C. 2
nearly VF £10
- B356 **Severus Alexander**, *den.* of A.D. 223. R. Mars stg. l., holding olive-branch and spear. C. 231 good VF/VF 25/-
- B357 — of A.D. 227. R. Alexander stg. l., sacrificing over tripod-altar. C. 325
good VF 30/-
- B358 *Sest.* R. Spes advancing l. C. 548
F 25/-
- B359 — of A.D. 224. R. Alexander stg. l., holding globe and spear. C. 475
nearly F 22/6
- B360 — of A.D. 227. R. Mars advancing r., carrying spear and trophy. C. 308
fair/nearly F 18/6
- B361 — of A.D. 231. R. Sol stg. l., holding whip. C. 415 F/nearly F 25/-
- B362 — of A.D. 233. R. Sol advancing l., holding whip. C. 442 fair/F 20/-
- B363 **Julia Mamaea**, *as.* R. Felicity stg. l., holding caduceus and leaning on column. C. 22 nearly F 35/-
- B364 **Balbinus**, *antoninianus.* R. PIETAS MVTVA AVGG. Clasped hands. C. 17
fair 45/-
- B365 **Pupienus**, *ant.* R. CARITAS MVTVA AVGG. Clasped hands. C. 4 .. fair 45/-
- B366 **Gordian III**, *ant.* R. Jupiter stg. r., holding sceptre and thunderbolt. C. 109
VF 15/-
- B367 — R. Laetitia stg. l., holding wreath and anchor. C. 121 VF 15/-
- B368 — R. Providence stg. l., holding globe and sceptre. C. 302 .. nearly EF 25/-
- B369 — of A.D. 242/3. R. Gordian stg. r., holding spear and globe. C. 266
good VF 21/-
- B370 — of A.D. 243/4. R. Apollo seated l., holding laurel-branch. C. 272 VF 18/6
- B371 *Sest.* R. Sol stg. l., holding globe. C. 43 nearly F/fair 17/6
- B372 — R. Felicity stg. l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae. C. 73.. good F/F 30/-
- B373 — R. Liberalitas stg. l., holding tessera and cornucopiae. C. 143
nearly F/F 25/-
- B374 — of A.D. 241/2. R. Similar to B369. C. 254 nearly F/fair 18/6
- B375 **Philip I**, *ant.* R. SAECVLARES AVGG. Stag stg. r. C. 182 .. good VF 35/-
- B376 — R. — Cippus inscribed COS . III. C. 193 good VF 30/-
- B377 — R. Victory stg. l., holding wreath and palm. C. 235 .. nearly EF 25/-
- B378 — of A.D. 248. R. Mars stg. l., holding branch and leaning on shield. C. 145
VF 18/6
- B379 *Sest.* R. MILIARIVM SAECVLVM S . C. Cippus inscribed COS . III. C. 95 fair 35/-
- B380 **Otacia Severa**, *ant.* R. Concord seated l., altar at feet. C. 16
good VF/F 25/-
- B381 **Philip II**, *ant.* R. Philip I and Philip II seated l., side by side. C. 17
nearly VF 22/6
- B382 *Sest.* R. Similar. C. 18.. fair 30/-
- B383 **Herennia Etruscilla**, *sest.* R. Pudicitia seated l., holding sceptre. C. 22
fair 22/6
- B384 **Herennius Etruscus**, *ant.* R. Mercury stg. l., holding purse and caduceus. C. 11 F 21/-
- B385 **Trebonianus Gallus**, *ant.* R. Felicity stg. l., leaning on column. C. 41
VF/nearly VF 25/-
- B386 **Mariniana**, *ant.* R. Mariniana seated l. on peacock flying r. C. 16
VF/good F 95/-
- B387 **Gallienus**, *ant.* R. LIBERO P . CONS . AVG. Panther walking l. C. 586
VF/good F 20/-

- B388 **Salonina**, *sest.* R. Juno stg. l., holding patera and sceptre. C. 62
fair 30/-
- B389 **Valerian II**, *ant.* R. IOVI CRESCENTI. Infant Jupiter seated facing on goat. R.I.C. 3 VF/F 30/-
- B390 **Aurelian**, *as.* R. CONCORDIA AVG. Aurelian and Severina clasping r. hands; between them, rad. bust of Sol r. C. 35
F/nearly F 50/-
- B391 **Tacitus**, *ant.* Bust l. R. Equity stg. l., holding scales and cornucopiae. C. —; R.I.C. — VF 45/-
- B392 **Magna Urbica**, *ant.* R. VENVS GENETRIX. Venus stg. l., holding apple and sceptre. C. 11 nearly VF/F £5/10/-
- B393 **Licinius I**, *follis* of Alexandria. R. Genius stg. l., holding patera and cornucopiae. C. 43 VF 21/-
- B394 **Delmatius**, Æ 4 of Antioch. R. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers stg. either side of standard, each holding spear and leaning on shield. C. 4. nearly EF £6
- B395 **Constantius II**, *argenteus-siliqua* of Sirmium. R. VOTIS | XXX . | MVLTI | XXXX in four lines within wreath. C. 342
EF £12
- B396 **Valentinian I**, *siliqua* of Lugdunum. R. RESTITVTOR REIP. Valentinian stg. facing, hd. r., holding labarum and Victory. C. 18
VF/good VF 65/-
- B397 Æ 3 of Lugdunum. R. Valentinian advancing r., holding labarum and dragging captive. C. 12
nearly VF/good F, green patina 20/-
- B398 **Arcadius**, Æ 4. R. Victory advancing l., dragging captive G. 45 fair 4/6
- B399 **Valentinian III**, Æ 4 of Rome. R. VICTORIA AVGG. Victory stg. l., holding wreath and palm; in ex., RM; in field to l., P. C.H. & K. 845 M/fair 75/-
- B400 **Severus III**, Æ 4 of Rome. R. Monogram of Libius Severus. C.H. & K. 871 or 872 fair, off-centre 65/-

SILVER COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

POUNDS.

- 8148 **Charles I**, Oxford mint, *mm.* plume, 1642. CAROLVS : D : G : MAGNI : BRITANI : FRAN : ET : HIB : REX. King on horseback l., plume behind; arms including cannon below. R. EXVRGAT : DEVS : DISSIPENTVR : INIMICI. Three plumes, 'XX' over RELIG PROT LEG ANG LIBER PAR / 1642. Plate 44 good VF/about EF, unusually fine and rare thus £160
- 8149 **Edward VII**, Pattern, 1902, by Spink & Son. EDWARD : VII. D. G : BRIT : ET TERRAR : TRANSMARIN : 1902. King in cloak holding sword on horseback l., Londonia monogram in field. R. Mm. sun Q : I : D : S : BRITANNICA REX FID. DEF : IND : IMP : Oval scroll-garnished shield as on Charles I Tower mint type 3a crowns. Ex Lingford and Paget sales. Plate 44
FDC, RRR £195
- 8154 **Charles II**, milled coinage, third bust, 1670 fair F 27/6
- 8155 — Third bust variety, 1671
about VF/VF, toned £6
- 8156 — — 1672 good F 65/-
- 8157 Fourth bust, 1679
nearly F 35/-; VF £5/10/-
- 8158 **James II**, first bust, 1686
good F/nearly VF 80/-
- 8159 **William and Mary**, first issue, 1689, caul only frosted, pearls nearly F 20/-
- 8160 Third issue, 1693 fair 16/6
- 8161 **William III**, large shields, later harp, 1697 F 32/6
- 8162 — 1697B (Bristol) fair 15/-
- 8163 — 1697C (Chester) F, scarce 45/-
- 8164 **Anne**, After Union, 1708, plumes
fair, scarce 17/6
- 8165 — 1713, plain nearly VF 50/-
- 8166 **George I**, 1720/17, r. & p.
good F, nearly VF, scarce £6
- 8167 **George II**, young head, 1732, r. & p.
a really good VF £6
- 8168 Old head, 1746, LIMA
nearly VF 27/6; good VF nearly EF 47/6
- 8169 **George III**, last issue, "bull head," 1817 a really good VF 30/-
- 8170 — Second type, 1817 nearly EF 35/-
- 8171 **George IV**, first issue, 1820
good EF, FDC 65/-
- 8172 — 1821 VF good VF 30/-
- 8173 Second issue, 1823 F good F 22/6
- 8174 Third issue, 1825 nearly EF 45/-
- 8175 — 1826 a really good F 16/-; VF 25/-
- 8176 **William V**, 1831, plain edge proof
impaired by scratches, nearly EF £5

HALFPOUNDS.

- 8150 **Charles I**, Shrewsbury mint, 1642 CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRIT : FR : ET : HIB : REX : King on horseback l., plume behind, arms below. (Obv. of the pound die). R. : EXVRGAT : DEVS : DISSIPENTVR : INIMICI. Three Shrewsbury plumes X over "Declaration," date below. Plate 44
F, RRR £52/10/-

HALFCROWNS.

- 8151 **Charles I**, Tower mint, type 3b, *mm.* tun nearly F, RR £6/10/-
- 8152 — Type 4, *mm.* triangle in circle
about VF 50/-
- 8153 — Type 3a³, *mm.* (P). (Struck under Parliament) fair 20/-

8177 — 1836 .. <i>a really good</i> VF 48/-	8219 Jubilee issue, 1887 <i>good</i> EF 15/-
8178 Victoria , young head, type A ⁵ , 1880 <i>good</i> VF 28/-	8220 Old head, 1893 <i>nearly</i> EF 20/-
8179 — — 1883 <i>about</i> EF 40/-	8221 — 1895 <i>about</i> EF, <i>scarce</i> 27/6
8180 — — 1886 <i>good</i> EF 48/-	8222 Edward VII , 1902 <i>nearly</i> EF/ <i>a really good</i> VF 32/6
8181 Jubilee issue, 1887 EF 14/-	8223 — — <i>proof</i> FDC 50/-
8182 Old head, 1893 EF 27/6	8224 George V , first coinage, 1918 <i>good</i> VF 10/-
8183 — 1894 <i>nearly</i> VF/VF, <i>scarce</i> 25/-	8225 Second coinage, 1923 <i>a really good</i> VF/ <i>about</i> EF 15/-
8184 — 1897 <i>a really good</i> VF/ <i>about</i> EF 20/-	8226 Fourth coinage, 1927, <i>proof</i> FDC 32/6
8185 — 1899 EF, <i>scarce</i> 30/-	8227 — 1928 EF 14/-
8186 Edward VII , 1902 <i>nearly</i> EF 45/-	8228 — 1933 <i>good</i> VF/EF, <i>scarce</i> 13/6
8187 — <i>proof</i> , matt surface FDC 55/-	8229 — 1935 <i>good</i> VF 9/6
8188 — 1906 F/ <i>good</i> F 17/6; <i>nearly</i> VF/VF, <i>scarce</i> 32/6	8230 — 1936 (<i>struck under Edward VIII</i>) <i>about</i> EF 16/-
8189 — 1907 <i>good</i> VF/EF, RR £5	8231 George VI , first coinage 1937 <i>nearly</i> EF 6/-
8190 — 1909 <i>good</i> F 25/-; <i>good</i> VF/ <i>about</i> EF, R 75/-	8232 Second coinage, 1947, 1948 <i>each, nearly unc.</i> 6/6
8191 George V , first coinage, 1917, 1918 <i>each, VF</i> 10/6	8233 Elizabeth II , first coinage, 1953 <i>about unc.</i> 4/-
8192 Second coinage, 1921 <i>a really good</i> VF/ <i>nearly</i> EF 20/-	
8193 — 1923 VF 15/-; <i>nearly</i> EF 24/-	
8194 — 1925 EF, R 35/-	
8195 — 1926 <i>nearly</i> EF, <i>scarce</i> 25/-	
8196 Third coinage (<i>modified effigy</i>), 1926 VF, <i>scarce</i> 20/-	
8197 Fourth coinage, 1927, <i>proof</i> FDC 37/6	
8198 — 1928 <i>good</i> VF 11/6	
8199 — 1929 <i>about</i> EF 15/-	
8200 — 1931 EF 16/-	
8201 — 1933 <i>nearly</i> EF, <i>scarce</i> 14/-	
8202 — 1934 EF, R 27/6	
8203 — 1935 <i>about</i> EF 15/-	
8204 — 1936 (<i>struck under Edward VIII</i>) <i>nearly</i> EF/EF 18/6	
8205 George VI , first issue, 1941 <i>good</i> VF/ <i>nearly</i> EF 7/6	
8206 — 1945 <i>good</i> VF/ <i>about</i> EF 6/6	
8207 Second issue, 1947, 1948 <i>each, about unc.</i> 9/6	
8208 Elizabeth II , 1953 <i>about unc.</i> 5/6	
FLORINS.	
8209 Victoria , "Godless" issue, 1849 F 12/6; <i>good</i> VF/EF 35/-	
8210 Gothic issue, type B ¹ , 1853 F 10/-	
8211 — Type B ² , 1865 <i>good</i> VF, R 47/6; <i>nearly</i> EF, R 65/-	
8212 — Type B ³ , 1870 VF/ <i>good</i> VF, <i>scarce</i> 30/-	
8213 — — 1872 <i>good</i> VF/EF 42/-	
8214 — — 1874 <i>about</i> EF/ <i>good</i> VF, R 52/6	
8215 — — 1875 <i>a really good</i> VF, R 45/-	
8216 — — 1877 <i>good</i> VF 32/6	
8217 — B ³ , 1883 <i>about</i> EF 35/-	
8218 — — 1885 <i>about</i> EF 35/-	
	SIXPENCES.
	8234 Charles II , 1681 <i>good</i> F 35/-
	8235 William and Mary , 1693 <i>a really good</i> F 60/-
	8236 William III , first bust, 1696 <i>good</i> F/F 8/6
	8237 Third bust, 1697, large crowns <i>nearly</i> EF 20/-
	8238 Anne , before Union, 1703, vigo <i>nearly</i> VF/ <i>good</i> F 25/-
	8239 After Union, 1707 <i>nearly</i> F 8/-
	8240 — 1711 F 10/6; VF/ <i>good</i> VF 22/6
	8241 George I , 1723, ssc <i>good</i> VF/ <i>nearly</i> EF 50/-
	8242 George II , young head, 1732, r. & p. <i>nearly</i> VF 30/-
	8243 — 1731, r. & p. <i>good</i> F 20/-
	8244 Old head, 1758, plain F 4/-; VF 8/-
	8245 George III , 1787, no <i>semée</i> of hearts <i>good</i> F 2/-; <i>nearly</i> EF 6/-
	8246 — with <i>semée</i> , 1787 <i>good</i> VF/EF 6/-
	8247 Last issue, 1816 VF 8/-; <i>unc.</i> 20/-
	8248 — 1818 <i>nearly</i> EF/ <i>good</i> F, <i>scarce</i> 15/-
	8249 — 1820 <i>nearly</i> EF/ <i>good</i> VF, <i>scarce</i> 16/-
	8250 George IV , first issue, 1821 <i>nearly</i> EF 37/6
	8251 Second issue, 1824 <i>nearly</i> EF 30/-
	8252 Third issue, 1827 <i>good</i> VF/ <i>nearly</i> EF, RR 40/-
	8253 William IV , 1831 F 8/-; <i>nearly</i> EF 30/-
	8254 — 1834 <i>a really good</i> F 10/6
	8255 Victoria , young head, type A ¹ , 1843 EF 18/6
	8256 — Type A ² , 1864 <i>about</i> EF, R 32/6

8257 — Type A ³ , 1868 good VF/nearly EF, RR 32/6	8272 Second coinage, 1925, new broad rim F, R 4/6
8258 — — 1872 nearly EF, scarce 20/-	8273 Third coinage, 1926, 1927 each, nearly EF/good VF, scarce 10/6
8259 — — 1874 VF 8/6	8274 Fourth coinage, broad milling, 1927, proof FDC 25/-
8260 — Type A ⁵ , 1881 good VF/nearly EF 9/6	8275 — 1928, 1929 each, good VF/EF 3/6
8261 — — 1886 .. good VF/EF 10/6	8276 — Closer milling, 1931, 1933 each, about EF 4/-
8262 Jubilee issue, withdrawn type, 1887 EF 5/-	8277 — — 1936 (struck under Edward VIII) nearly EF 4/-
8263 — Second issue, 1887 .. EF 6/-	8278 George VI , first coinage, 1939 good VF/about EF, scarce 6/-
8264 — — 1888 nearly EF 7/6	8279 — 1944, 1945, 1946 each, about EF 3/6
8265 Old head, 1893 good VF/about EF 7/6	8280 Second coinage, 1947, 1948 about EF 3/-
8266 Edward VII , 1902 about EF 16/-	8281 Third issue, 1950 about EF 1/6
8267 — — proof .. FDC 21/-	8282 — 1952 .. good VF, R 14/6
8268 — 1906 good F/VF 6/-	
8269 George V , first coinage, 1911 about EF 7/-	
8270 — 1914 about EF 7/-	
8271 — 1916 .. good VF/EF 5/6	

A SELECTION OF COINS OF EDWARD IV.

All are London mint unless otherwise stated.

First Reign, 1461-70.

Heavy coinage.

H1631 Groat , class I, pellets by crown, <i>mm.</i> plain cross. S. 1368 .. nearly F 30/-	H1644 — from heavy class III dies, <i>mm.</i> rose, but no eye on rev. S. 1396* good F/good VF 75/-
H1632 — — — <i>mm.</i> cross fleury, lis on neck nearly F, cracked 24/-	H1645 — (new dies), quatrefoils at neck, no eye. S. 1399:— (a) <i>mm.</i> rose, GRACIA, VF 75/-; (b) <i>mm.</i> sun/crown, nearly F/F 25/-; (c) <i>mm.</i> sun/rose, nearly VF/VF, slight scratches on obv., toned, 32/6; (d) <i>mm.</i> crown/sun, F/good F 25/-
H1633 — class II, quatrefoils by bust, crescent on breast, <i>mm.</i> rose. S. 1371 F 50/-; nearly EF, nice portrait £5/5/-	H1646 — Similar, but <i>mm.</i> rose/sun, and with c (for Coventry) on breast in error a really good F, nice portrait, interesting 95/-
H1634 — class III, trefoil on breast, quatre- foils by bust, no eye in rev. legend, <i>mm.</i> rose. S. 1372 good F 75/-	H1647 — no marks at neck, <i>mm.</i> long cross fitchée/sun. S. 1401 .. good VF 60/-
H1635 — — Similar, eye after TAS. S. 1373 VF 60/-	H1648 — trefoils at neck, <i>mm.</i> long cross fitchée / sun. S. 1402 .. good F 35/-
H1636 — — Similar, but trefoil on breast omitted. S. 1374 .. good F, R 95/-	H1649 — <i>Bristol</i> , quatrefoils at neck, <i>mm.</i> crown, B on breast, VILLA BRISTOW. S. 1403 nearly F/F 21/-
H1637 Halfgroat , class II, quatrefoils by neck, crescent on breast, eye after TAS on rev., <i>mm.</i> rose. S. 1378. Ex R. Carlyon-Britton coll. Possibly unique F, double struck on obv. F £24	H1650 — — — <i>mm.</i> sun, no B on breast. S. 1406 nearly F 37/6
H1638 — class IV, annulets at neck, eye after TAS on rev., <i>mm.</i> rose. S. 1381. Ex Shirley- Fox and R. Carlyon-Britton colls. Possibly unique F £18	H1651 — <i>Coventry</i> , <i>mm.</i> sun, c on breast, CIVITAS COVETRE. S. 1407 VF, nice portrait, legend a little flat in one quarter £5/10/-
H1639 Penny of York, Archbp. Booth. S. 1386 .. poor but portrait, F 42/-	H1652 — <i>Norwich</i> , <i>mm.</i> sun, quatrefoils by breast, n on breast, NORVIC. S. 1410 F/good F 55/-
H1640 Halfpenny , class II, saltires by bust, <i>mm.</i> rose. S. 1391. Ex L. A. Lawrence and R. Carlyon-Britton colls. good F for issue, RR £12	H1653 — — Similar, but NORWIC VF, nice portrait, a little clipped 95/-
H1641 — class III, no marks by bust, REX ANGLIE. S. 1391 nearly F, R 85/-	H1654 — <i>York</i> , <i>mm.</i> lis, quatrefoils by neck, e on breast, EBORACI. S. 1411 good F 30/-
H1642 — class IV, annulets by bust. S. 1392 fair/F, snip in edge 75/-	H1655 — — Similar, but no e on breast. S. 1412 nearly F 37/6

Light coinage.

H1643 Groat from heavy class IV dies, <i>mm.</i> rose. S. 1394 good F 57/6	H1656 — — <i>mm.</i> lis over sun/sun, trefoils by neck, e on breast. S. 1413 good F 45/-
	H1657 Halfgroat , <i>mm.</i> crown, quatrefoils by neck. S. 1415 nearly VF 60/-
	H1658 — <i>mm.</i> long cross fitchée/sun, saltires by neck. S. 1416. Unpublished in standard work antique piercing, F, RRR 75/-




- H1659 — *mm.* crown/sun, trefoils by neck. S. 1417 F, legends weak but probably as struck; sharp VF portrait £6
- H1660 — *Bristol, mm.* sun, saltires on crosses by neck. S. 1419 F £7/10/-
- H1661 — *Canterbury, Archbp. Bouchier, mm.* crown/sun, knot below bust. S. 1423 fair 10/6
- H1662 — — *mm.* short cross fitchée/sun, no marks by neck, knot F £9
- H1663 — — *mm.* pall (*obv.* only), saltires by neck, knot. S. 1425 F 32/6
- H1664 — — *mm.* pall, wedges by hair, knot. S. 1426 good F 60/-
- H1665 — — *mm.* pall, no knot or wedges. S. 1427 F 55/-
- H1666 — — *Royal mint, quatrefoils by neck, mm. crown.* S. 1428 fair 20/-; VF, unusually fine for this coin 80/-
- H1667 — — *mm.* crown, saltires by neck. S. 1429 nearly F, slight chip 30/-
- H1668 — — *mm.* crown (*obv.* only), trefoils by neck F, weak in one quarter but good portrait 37/6
- H1669 — — *mm.* sun, no marks by neck. (S. 1430* *bis*). Not given in *Standard work by Blunt and Whitton; ex R. Carlyon-Britton coll.* Possibly unique .. F £10
- H1670 — *York, mm.* lis (*obv.* only), saltires by neck. S. 1434 fair, striking crack 63/-
- H1671 — — *mm.* lis (*obv.* only), but small lis after POSVI, quatrefoils by neck, € on breast. S. 1436 .. F, slightly chipped £5/5/-
- H1672 **Penny**, *mm.* crown, quatrefoils by neck. S. 1438 fair 20/-
- H1673 — *mm.* long cross fitchée (*obv.* only), trefoils by neck. S. 1441 about F 42/-
- H1674 — *Durham, King's Receiver (1462-4), local dies mostly with rose in centre of rev.* S. 1451 fair 10/-
- H1675 — — *Bp. Booth, quatrefoil and B by neck.* S. 1453 poor, portrait and marks, F 24/-
- H1676 — — — *D and quatrefoil by neck.* S. 1455 fair 22/6
- H1677 — — — quatrefoils by neck. S. 1456 fair 30/-
- H1678 — — — trefoils by neck, *mm.* crown. S. 1457 nearly F, toned but clipped 24/-
- H1679 — — — lis by neck, *mm.* crown. S. 1458 fair 25/-; F 45/-
- H1680 — *York, Sede Vacante (1464-5), mm.* sun, quatrefoils by bust, quatrefoils in centre of *rev.* omitted. S. 1459 F £10
- H1681 — — *Archbp. Neville, local dies G and key by neck, quatrefoil on rev.* S. 1460 fair 10/-; F 27/6
- H1682 — — — *London dies, similar.* S. 1461 fair 10/-
- H1683 **Halfpenny**, saltires by neck. S. 1465 nearly F bust chipped 21/-; F 50/-; VF, an unusually fine sharp specimen £5
- H1684 — trefoils by neck. S. 1466 fair 20/-; nearly F 40/-
- H1685 — *Canterbury, Archbp. Bouchier, mm.* pall (*obv.* only), no marks by neck. S. 1470. *Ex Longbottom and R. Carlyon-Britten colls.* F, extremely rare, possibly unique £20
- H1686 — — *Royal mint, trefoils by neck, mm. crown.* S. 1472 F, chipped 65/-
- Second Reign, 1471-83.**
- H1687 **Groat**, trefoils on cusps, no marks by bust, *mm.* short cross fitchée (*obv.*), small annulet (*rev.*). S. 1494 fair 21/-; good F, a little small 52/6
- H1688 — — — *mm.* small annulet fair 15/-; nearly F, slightly chipped 21/-; good F/VF 50/-
- H1689 — — — *mm.* small annulet (*obv.*), pellet in annulet (*rev.*) .. nearly F/F 32/6
- H1690 — — — *mm.* cross and pellets (*obv.*), pierced cross (*rev.*) nearly F/F, clear portrait 40/-
- H1691 — — — roses by bust, *mm.* pellet in annulet. S. 1495 .. nearly F 30/-
- H1692 — fleurs on cusps, no marks by bust, *mm.* pierced cross (indistinct). S. 1496 nearly F 20/-
- H1693 — — pellets by bust, *mm.* pierced cross. S. 1497 nearly F 30/-
- H1694 — — no marks by bust, rose on breast, *mm.* cinquefoil. S. 1498 .. F 35/-
- H1695 — *Bristol, B on breast, mm.* sun (*obv.*), annulet (*rev.*). S. 1499 nearly F/F 40/-
- H1696 — — — *mm.* rose (*obv.*), annulet (*rev.*) F, slightly larger flan than usual 63/-
- H1697 — *York, € on breast, mm.* lis. S. 1500 nearly F/F 32/6
- H1698 **Halfgroat**, no mark by bust, *mm.* annulet. S. 1501 fair 16/-; nearly F 27/6
- H1699 — — *mm.* large annulet (*obv.*), rose (*rev.*). *Ex L. A. Lawrence and R. Carlyon-Britton colls.* .. good F, R £5/5/-
- H1700 — — *mm.* cinquefoil fair 18/-; nearly F 27/6
- H1701 — *Canterbury Royal Mint, mm.* long cross fitchée (*obv.*), cinquefoil (*rev.*). S. 1503 fair 25/-; nearly F 42/-
- H1702 — — c on breast, *mm.* rose. S. 1504 fair 9/-; good F, clipped 32/6
- H1703 — — c on breast and in centre of *rev.*, *mm.* rose, no fleurs to tressure. S. 1505 F, R 42/-
- H1704 — — c on breast, rose in centre of *rev.*, *mm.* rose. S. 1506 fair 10/-; F 22/6
- H1705 **Penny**, no mark by bust. S. 1508:— (a) *mm.* annulet, fair 24/-; (b) *mm.* cinquefoil, nearly F 35/-
- H1706 — *Canterbury Royal Mint.* S. 1510 F, clipped, RR £10/10/-
- H1707 — *Durham, Bp. Booth (1471-6), no marks.* S. 1512.. .. fair 15/-

- H1708 — — — D in centre of *rev.*, B and trefoil by neck, *mm.* cross over annulet. S. 1513
nearly F for issue, ?unpublished 45/-
- H1709 — — — two lis at neck. S. 1514
nearly F for issue 21/-
- H1710 — — — B to l. of crown, v on breast and under *civi.* S. 1517 .. *poor* 7/6
- H1711 — — Sede Vacante (1476), D in centre of *rev.*, *mm.* rose. S. 1518
F/fair, striking crack 84/-
- H1712 — — Bp. Dudley (1476-83), v to r. of neck. S. 1520 *nearly F for issue* 15/-
- H1713 — York, Archbp. Neville (1471-2), G and key by neck. S. 1522 .. *fair* 12/6
- H1714 — — Neville suspended (1472-5), no marks. S. 1524.. VF for issue 60/-
- H1715 — — Similar, e and rose by neck. S. 1525 .. *fair* 18/-; VF for issue 60/-
- H1716 — — Neville restored (1475-6), G and key by bust. S. 1527 *fair* 10/6
- H1717 — — Sede Vacante (1476), rose on breast. S. 1528.. *fair* 24/-
- H1718 — — Archbp. Booth (1476-80), B and key by bust. S. 1529 *fair* 7/6; F 21/-
- H1719 — — Sede Vacante (1480), no quatrefoil on *rev.* S. 1530 *good F for issue* 40/-
- H1720 — — Archbp. Rotherham (1480-83), r and slanting key by bust. S. 1531
fair 7/6; F 22/6
- H1721 **Halfpenny**, no marks by neck, *mm.* annulet. S. 1534
nearly F 22/6; *good F for issue* 47/6
- H1722 — — *mm.* pierced cross *fair* 15/-; *good F for issue* 42/-; VF for issue 60/-
- H1723 — — *mm.* cinquefoil
fair 15/-; F 30/-; *good F* 45/-
- H1724 — — pellets by neck, *mm.* pierced cross. S. 1535 F 60/-
- H1725 — Canterbury Royal Mint, c on breast *mm.* rose. S. 1537. *Ex L. A. Lawrence and R. Carlyon-Britton colls.*
nearly F for issue, R £7/10/-

As in most cases we have only one example of each number for sale and this may be sold when your order is received, please send alternative numbers or instruct us if we may send another piece somewhat like it if possible.

FOREIGN COINS.

EUROPE.

- CE156 **DENMARK**, Christian IV, *speciedaler*, 1634. Crowned cuir. bust r., over cartouche in which CHRISTIANUS IIII etc., in three lines. *Schou* 4
scarce date, VF £10/10/-
- CE157 **GERMANY**, Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Heinrich II, *taler*, 1547. Bust l. with fur-coat and beret. R. Wild man holding trunk of tree between 15 — 47, within two circles of legend, the outer circle: IN x GOTS x GEWALT x etc.; inner legend: DER HA — TS GEFV · DAS x MI-R x GENV. S.-R. 6376; *Knyph* 7360
interesting portrait, R, good VF £18/10/-
- CE158 Heinrich Julius, "rebellion" *taler*, 1595. Wild man standing in front of dog, date in field. R. Korah and his sons, in rebellion against Moses, about to be burnt; circle of shields. *Kny.* 151 EF £22
- CE159 Friedrich Ulrich, *taler*, 1628. Shield with nine quarterings, five helmets above. R. Wild man standing facing
EF £11/10/-
- CE160 — $\frac{1}{4}$ *taler*, 1625. Shield in cartouche. R. Similar VF 37/6
- CE161 August the Younger, first *bell-taler*, 1643. Three-quarter bust l., cuirassed and holding baton. R. ALLES  MIT  BEDACHT, bell on which inscription between rosaces, SIC  NISI below. *Kny.* 450
EF/good VF £13/10/-
- CE162 — *broad taler*, 1656. Shield, ornate helmets above. R. Wild man walking r. in hilly country, holding tree horizontally. *Kny.* 478 *good VF* £7/10/-
- CE163 Rudolph August and Anton Ulrich, $\frac{1}{2}$ *taler*, 1687. Crowned ornate shield. R. Two wild men holding two interlaced branches. *Fi.* 599; *Knigge* 936
EF £5/15/-
- CE164 Anton Ulrich alone, *gulden*, 1712. Cuir. bust r. R. Horse galloping l. *Kny.* 881 *good VF/VF* 95/-
- CE165 — **Lüneburg**, Georg zu Calenberg, *taler*, 1638. Shield with many quarterings and helmets. R. AUFF GOTT TRAWE ICH ANNO : 1638 :, crossed keys between H — S. Wild man standing facing. *Fiala, Knyph, etc., do not quote these dies* R, EF £14
- CE166 **Emden**, city, *taler*, of 40 *schillings* (copy of Dutch *daalder* of the 17th century), undated. Lion l., holding shield of the city. R. CONFIDENS DNO — NON MOVETUR, knight over imperial shield. *Kny.* 6281
R, VF/good VF £12/10/-
- CE167 — *gulden* ($\frac{2}{3}$ *taler*), 1687. Shield of the city between date. R. Crowned imperial eagle. *Kny.* 9647
scarce, good VF 95/-
- CE168 — $\frac{1}{2}$ *gulden* ($\frac{1}{3}$ *taler*), 1687. Similar
EF 55/-
- CE169 **Hessen**, Philip the Magnanimous and Joh. Friedrich of Saxony, *obsidional taler*, 1546, struck by the Protestants during the alliance of Schmalkalden. Three-quarter bust of Philip between date. R. Bust of Elector Joh. Friedrich with ermine cloak, shouldering sword. *Hoffm.* 4500; *Brause*, pl. 24, 22 R, *good VF* £25

- CE170 **Lübeck**, *taler*, 1622, *mm.* sun. St. John over shield of the city. R. Crowned imperial eagle; title of emperor Ferdinand II. *Schu.*, p. 116 . . . good VF £11
- CE171 **Mansfeld-Hinterort**, Christian Friedrich, *taler*, 1645. St. George on horseback l. R. Quartered shield, ornate helmet. *Tornau*, *obv.* 1402a; *rev.* c
slight flaw in edge, EF £6/5/-
- CE172 — **Eisleben**, Joh. Georg Christian, and Joh. Ernst, 1558-72, $\frac{1}{4}$ *taler*, undated. St. George r. R. Two conjoined helmeted shields. *For.* 372c scarce, VF 55/-
- CE173 — — Joh. Georg, Peter Ernst and Joh. Hoyer, $\frac{1}{4}$ *taler*, 1573. Similar. R. Shield with five quarterings, date above. *Tor.* 401 R, VF/good VF 85/-
- CE174 **Saxony**, Friedrich III, Joh. and Georg, 1507-25, "Klappmützen" *taler*, undated. Bust of Friedrich with electoral garments. R. Busts facing each other. *Engelh.* 68 var. **Plate 44** R, VF £11
- CE175 Joh. Friedrich and Moritz, *taler*, 1542, *mm.* T, *Buchholz*. Bust of Joh. Friedr. with electoral garments, shouldering sword. R. Bust of Moritz l. between date
scarce, good VF/EF £10/10/-
- CE176 — *taler*, 1542, *mm.* star, *Annaberg*. Similar. R. Three quarter bust of Moritz r. *Engelh.* 200/201 . . . good VF £7/10/-
- CE177 *Ernestine Line*, **Altenburg**, Joh. Philipp with three brothers, *taler*, 1623. Three-quarter bust r. between date. R. Three busts r. on ledge
VF/good VF 75/-
- CE178 — — Joh. Philipp and two brothers, $\frac{1}{2}$ *taler*, 1626. Three quarter bust r. between date. R. Shield with many quarterings
good VF 55/-
- CE179 — **Eisenberg**, Christian, 1680-1701, $\frac{1}{4}$ *taler*, 1679, commem. the death of Christiane, his wife. OMNIA VANITAS. A boy seated on a skull and blowing soap bubbles. R. Inscription with biographical dates. *Merseb.* 3533 RR, good VF £5/10/-
- CE180 — **Gotha**, Joh. Christian and Joh. Ernst, *taler*, 1592. Three-quarter cuir. busts facing each other, date below. R. Shield of Saxony in circle of shields
weakly struck, good VF £5/10/-
- CE181 — **Henneberg - Ilmenau**, *mining taler*, 1693. Arms of Saxony and Henneberg between two miners. R. Crowned hen under rays, standing on hill. **Plate 45** slight striking flaw in flan, R, good VF £12/10/-
- CE182 — — $\frac{2}{3}$ *taler*, 1692. Crowned shield of Saxony. R. Hen walking r.
R, VF 95/-
- CE183 — **Weimar**, Friedrich Wilhelm and Johann, *taler*, 1587, struck by Bechstädt, Saalfeld, *taler*, 1587. Two busts on ledge, date below. R. Shield with many quarterings . . . good VF £6/10/-
- CE184 — — *taler*, 1598. Similar. R. Shield of Saxony in circle of shields; *mm.* B and acorn in circle good VF £6/10/-
- CE185 — — Joh. Ernst and seven brothers, $\frac{1}{2}$ *taler*, 1608. Four busts, on *obv.* and *rev.*, inscription below interesting, F 38/-
- CE186 — Johann Ernst, *gulden*, 1676 (struck during an inflation period). Cuir. bust r. with lace cravat and long wig. R. Crowned quartered shield . . . VF 45/-
- CE187 — — *gulden*, 1677. Cuir. bust smaller, and of different style. R. Similar good VF 55/-
- CE188 *Albertine (Electoral) Line*, August, *taler*, 1563. Bust r., shouldering sword between date. R. Helmeted shield with many quarterings . . . good VF 97/6
- CE189 — — $\frac{1}{2}$ *taler*, 1573. Similar F 21/-
- CE190 Christian II, Joh. Georg and August, thick *double taler* (piedfort), 1598, *Dresden*. Three boys' busts. R. Shield with twelve quarterings . . . R, EF £32
- CE191 Christian II, Joh. Georg and August, *taler*, 1605. Three-quarter bust r., between date. R. Two busts facing each other
good VF 87/6
- CE192 Johann Georg and August, *taler*, 1614. Three-quarter bust r., shouldering sword. R. Bust of August in circles of shields and legend . . . EF £5/10/-
- CE193 — Johann Georg I, *taler*, 1649. Three-quarter bust r., shouldering sword. R. Shield with many quarterings and helmets . . . good VF/EF 95/-
- CE194 — *taler*, 1656. Three-quarter old bust r. (year of death) good VF £5/5/-
- CE195 Joh. Georg II, *broad double taler*, 1657, *Vicariate*. The Elector on horseback r., shouldering sword. R. Inscription in twelve lines. *Tentz* 53, 3. **Plate 45**
RR, EF £47/10/-
- CE196 — thick and small $\frac{1}{2}$ *taler*, 1661, from dies of $\frac{1}{4}$ (orts) *taler*. Bust r. R. Double shield. *Merseb.* 1166R
RR, good VF £9/10/-
- CE197 — so-called "Wechsel" (exchange) *taler*, 1670. Cuir. bust r. R. Crowned double shield, WECHSEL · THALER below. *Engelh.* 911 scarce, good VF £7/10/-
- CE198 Friedrich August I (see also Poland No. 219), square *taler* (*klippe*), 1728, shooting festival commem. the visit of Friedr. Wilhelm I of Prussia. Crowned royal cyphers. R. Inscription. *Merseb.* 1552RR. **Plate 44**
slight trace of mounting on top, RR, EF £18
- CE199 **ITALY, Cagliari**, Philip II of Spain, 1556-98, 10 *reali*, undated. PHILIP · R · ARA · ET · SAR · DINIE, crowned bust r.; C — A in field. R. INIMICOS · EIVS · INDVAM · CONFVSIO^{is}, cross feuillée in four arcs. *C.N.I.* 14 var. **Plate 45**
RR, VF £37

This rare coin always turns up in crude striking.

- CE200 Charles II of Spain, 10 *reali*, 1684. Crowned bust with long hair between C / X / — R. R. Cross feuillée, four stars in corners. C.N.I. 42. **Plate 45**
RRR, VF/good VF £70
- CE201 **Genoa**, broad two *scudi*, 1682. The Virgin with Child enthroned, two angels above. R. Cross fleurée, lis and angels' heads in corners; mint-letter s * M. C.N.I. 3. **Plate 45** . . . RR, good VF £125
- CE202 — *scudo*, 1610. Castle between crosses, 1610 below. R. Cross, stars in angles, * M * C (Michael Cavus). C.N.I. 3
rare date, EF £35
- CE203 — *scudo stretto*, 1653. I.A.B. (Baroness) Similar to CE201. C.N.I. 12
VF £18/10/-
- CE204 **Lucca**, *scudo*, 1747. Crowned shield of the city. R. St. Martin and the beggar
VF 75/-
- CE205 **Mantua**, Ferdinand Charles of Nevers, *scudo*, 1703. Cuir. bust with long wig. R. CONVENIENTIA CVIQUE. Trophy of arms, date below. C.N.I. 48. **Plate 45**
pleasing baroque portrait, RR, good VF £40
- CE206 **Milan**, Philip II of Spain, *scudo*, 1582. Bust r. between 15 — 82. R. Crowned shield. C.N.I. 66
R, about F/good VF £24
- CE208 Philip III of Spain, *ducatone*, 1608. PHILIPP : III · REX · HISPANIA, radiate and cuir. bust r. R. Crowned quartered shield. C.N.I.— with MEDIOLAN — I (see C.N.I. 116). **Plate 45** . . . RR, VF £32
- CE209 Philip IV of Spain, *filippo*, 1657. Cuir. bust r., bare-headed, date below. R. Crowned shield. C.N.I. 116
R, good F/VF £18
- CE210 Charles II of Spain, *filippo*, 1676. Cuir. bust, bare-headed with long hair, date and twice : below. R. Similar. C.N.I. 47 var. R, good F/VF £24/10/-
- CE211 Francis II of Austria, *croccione*, 1793. Laur. head r., M below. R. Cross of Burgundy. C.N.I. 8; Dav. 1390
VF/good VF £9/10/-
- CE212 Napoleon I, 5 *lire*, 1807. Head l., wider date. Pag. 25 aRR, F/VF £10/10/-
- CE213 **Naples and Sicily**, Carlo VI, German emperor, *piastra* of 120 *grani*, 1731. Cuir. bust r. R. Crowned shield. Cag. A.1; Dav. 1396 **Plate 45**
RR, VF/good VF £17/10/-
- CE214 Ferdinand IV, *piastra*, 1766. Large bust; F . A below. R. Crowned shield. Dav. 1401 . . . RR, VF £17/10/-
- CE215 — *piastra* of 12 *tari*, 1797. Cuir. bust r. R. Eagle with double shield in centre. Dav. 1409 . . . good VF/EF £10/10/-
- CE216 Joseph Napoleon, *piastra* of 120 *grana*, 1807. Head l. R. Crowned shield.. Pag. 42 var., CUSTOS etc. (U instead v) in inscription of edge **Plate 45** RR, good VF £42
- CE217 Ferdinand I (formerly IV), *piastra* of 120 *grani*, 1817. Crowned head r. R. Crowned shield. Pag. 82a, b var. (stops instead of stars) *restrike* R, good VF £14
- CE218 **POLAND**, Joh. Casimir, *taler*, 1649, *Danzig*. Crowned and cuirassed bust r. with falling lace collar. R. Shield of *Danzig*. H.-Cz. 1913 var.
R, good VF £25
- CE219 August II (Friedrich August I of Saxony), *broad taler*, 1700. Laur. cuir. bust r. R. Two shields under crown. H.-Cz.—; *Merseb.*— rare date, good VF £16/10/-
- CE220 Stanislaus Leszinski, *taler*, 1783. Head r. R. Crowned shield in branches. H.-Cz. 3259 . . . good EF £15/10/-
- CE221 **RUSSIA**, Peter I, *rouble*, 1721. Laur. and cuir. bust r. R. Crowned double eagle. Inscription on edge, reading rouble of Moscow. *Chaud.*—; Dav. 1655
good VF £12/10/-
- CE222 Catherine I, *rouble*, 1726, *Moscow*. Broad bust r. R. Similar. *Petr.* 207; Dav. 1665 . . . VF £12
- CE223 Anna, *rouble*, 1731. Broad bust r. R. Similar. *Chaud.* 989; Dav. 1670 EF £12
- CE224 Elizabeth, *rouble*, 1748, *St. Petersburg*. Broad bust r. R. Similar. *Chaud.* 1135; Dav. 1677 . . . good EF £14
- CE225 Peter III, *rouble*, 1762, *St. Petersburg*. Unif. bust r. with pigtail. R. Similar. *Ch.* 1391; Dav. 1682
R, good F/good VF £14/10/-
- CE226 Paul I, *rouble*, 1798. Monogram crosswise. R. Inscription in frame. D. 1688
good VF 75/-
- CE227 Alexander I, *rouble*, 1804, *St. Petersburg*. Crowned Russian double eagle. R. Inscription. Dav. 279 good VF £5/10/-
- CE228 — *AR* 10 *kopecks*, 1805. Similar. R. Value . . . EF 32/6
- CE229 Nicholas I, *rouble*, 1854, *St. Petersburg*. D. 283 . . . good VF 65/-
- CE230 Alexander II, *rouble*, 1875, *St. Petersburg*. D. 283 . . . good VF 65/-
- CE231 Alexander III, *rouble*, 1886. Head r. D. 292 . . . good VF 50/-
- CE232 Nicholas II, *rouble*, 1896. Head l.
good VF 30/-

AMERICA.

(Continued from June Bulletin).

- CE233 **Mexico**, Charles III of Spain, 8 *reales*, 1779. Bust type . . . VF 42/-
- CE234 Charles IV, 8 *reales*, 1790. Bust of Charles III . . . scarce, F 57/6
- CE235 — 8 *reales*, 1806. Bust of Charles IV
good VF 32/6
- CE236 Ferdinand VII, 8 *reales*, 1809, T.A. Laur. and cuir. large bust r. good VF 57/6
- CE237 — 8 *reales*, 1816, 1820, I.I. Smaller bust . . . each, good F 27/6

CE238 — 8 reales, 1821, I.I. . . VF	32/6	CE254 Peru , Philip IV of Spain, <i>cob</i> 8 reales, 166(2), Potosi. PHILL . . . etc., legend partly worn, see <i>Guttag</i> 4045 about F RR	£18
CE239 — 8 reales, 1822, Zacatecas, mm. RG		CE255 Charles II, real, 1688, Lima. <i>Guttag</i> —	
	scarce, EF		VF 28/-
CE240 First Republic, 8 reales, 1825, Zs.		CE256 Charles IV, 8 reales, 1792. Bust type and chopmarked . . . good F	27/6
	R, VF		65/-
CE241 — 8 reales, 1841, Potosi, JS		CE257 — 4 reales, 1800. Bust r.	
	good VF		R, VF/good VF 55/-
CE242 — 8 reales, 1842, Guanajuato		CE257A Ferdinand VII, $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1817	
	good VF		EF 18/6
CE243 — 8 reales, 1846, Potosi		CE258 Republic, 8 reales, 1840, M.B.	
	scarce, VF		good EF 55/-
CE244 — 8 reales, 1860, Zacatecas. V. L		CE259 — 5 pesetas, 1880. Head of Liberty	
	scarce, VF		EF 32/6
CE245 Second Republic, 8 reales, 1876, Durango good VF		CE260 Salvador , provisional 2 reales, 1828. MONEDA PROVISIONAL, volcano. R. POR LA LIBERTAD SALV, column in sea between 2. — R. 109s 20c in ex. <i>Fonrobert</i> 7465	
CE246 — 8 reales, 1896, Zacatecas			pierced, RRR, VF £6
	FDC	CE261 — 50 ctvos., 1892. Y. 4	VF 18/6
CE247 — peso, 1902, Culiacan		CE262 — peso, 1893. Bust of Columbus. Y. 7	
	good EF		good VF 75/-
CE248 — 5 pesos, 1947. Indian head. Y. 54		CE263 — peso, 1908. Similar . . EF	57/6
	uncirc.	CE264 Venezuela , War of Independence, 2 reales, 1818, 1820. W.R. 4	
CE249 — 5 pesos, 1950. Southeastern railway inaugurated. Y. 66			each, good VF 22/6
	uncirc.	CE265 — under Columbia, $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1830, Cornucopiae. W.R. 12	good VF 21/-
CE250 — 5 pesos, 1952. Hidalgo. Y. 67		CE266 Republic, 5 bolivares, 1887	
	EF		good VF 27/6
CE251 — 5 pesos, 1953, centenary of Hidalgo. Y. 68 EF		CE267 — 50 ctvos., 1874 VF	17/6
CE252 Panama , 50 centesimos, 1904. Y. 9			
	good VF		
CE253 — balboa, 1934. Y. 16			
	good VF		

As in most cases we have only one example of each number for sale and this may be sold when your order is received, please send alternative numbers or instruct us if we may send another piece somewhat like it if possible.

WAR MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

Campaign Medals.

F560 Waterloo , Driver, Royal Horse Artillery EF	£18	F571 — — — Ensign R. W. C. Hunton, Mounted Staff Cps. <i>Engd.</i> . . VF	45/-
F561 Candahar 1842 , Pte., H.M. 40th Regt. about VF	£18	F572 — 3 bars, ALMA, INK., SEB., 47th Regt. <i>Impd.</i>	EF 65/-
F562 Maharajpoor Star , Pte., H.M. 16th Lancers VF	£7/10/-	F573 Indian Mutiny , 1 bar, DELHI, 6th Dragoon Gds. EF	45/-
F563 Sutlej , FERZESHUHUR 1845 in ex., 1 bar, SOBRAON, Ensign, C. Palmer, 1st E.L.I. F/VF	75/-	F574 Second China War (1857-1860) , 1 bar, TAKU FORTS 1858. <i>Unnamed as issued to R.N.</i> EF	25/-
F564 Punjab , 1 bar, MOOLTAN, Gnr., 3 Coy., 3rd Batt. Arty. F/VF	55/-	F575 — — — TAKU FORTS 1860. <i>Unnamed</i>	EF 25/-
F565 — — — Pte., 1st Bn., 60th R. Rifles		F576 — — — 1st Bn., 3rd Regt.	EF 35/-
	<i>fine</i>	F577 — 2 bars, FATSHAN 1857, CANTON 1857, J. Worth, Ord., R.N. VF	30/-
F566 — — — 10th Foot		F578 Abyssinia , [Subedar, 25th Regt. Bo. N.L.I. <i>Engd. naming</i> VF	40/-
	<i>name only erased</i> , VF	F579 Second Afghan War 1878-1880 , 2 bars, CHARASIA, KABUL, Pte., 67th Foot	about VF 35/-
F567 — — — GOOJERAT, Pte., 53rd Foot		F580 Egypt , 4 bars, TEL-EL-KEBIR, SUAKIN 1884, EL-TEB-TAMAAI, THE NILE 1884-85, Pte., 19th Hussars <i>slight contact pitting</i>	£5
	VF/EF		
F568 — 2 bars, CHILIANWALA, GOOJERAT, Pte., 61st Foot pitted	55/-		
F569 Crimea , without bar, Amos Perkins, A.B. VF	17/6		
F570 — 1 bar, SEBASTOPOL, 6th Batt., Rl. Arty. <i>Impd.</i> VF	25/-		

- F581 **India G.S. (1854-95)**, 2 bars, BURMA 1885-7, BURMA 1887-89, Lieut. G. Palmer, R.E. VF 40/-
- F582 **British South Africa Company.** Medal for MATABELELAND 1893, Gunner, Victoria Column EF £10
- F583 **East & West Africa**, 3 bars, 1893-94, 1887-8, 1892, Pte., 1/W.I.R. VF £5
- F584 **Third China War 1900**, 1 bar, TAKU FORTS, P.O., 1st Cl., H.M.S. Orlando *F but scarce*, 50/-
- F586 **Queen's S.A.**, without bar, H.M.S. Magicienne VF 11/-
- F587 — 1 bar, c.c., H.M.S. Ragoon and Niobe each, VF 12/6
- F588 — 1 bar, NATAL, H.M.S. Terrible VF 15/-
- F589 — 2 bars, TRANS., S.A. 1902, Pte., Rl. Irish R. VF 15/-
- F590 — 3 bars, RHODESIA, RELIEF OF MAFEKING, TRANS., S. Rhod. Vols VF 70/-
- F591 — 4 bars, as previous but with S.A. 1901 in addition, B.S.A. Police VF 75/-
- F592 — — ELAND, DEF. OF L'SMITH, O.F.S., TRANS., 5th Lancers EF 30/-
- F593 **G.S. (Army & R.A.F.), Geo. VI**, 1 bar, PALESTINE, I. Gds., Beds. & Herts., Leic., Loyal, W. York, Seaforth, R. Scots, R. Sco. Fus., H.L.I., R. Ir. Fus., Rif. Bde., R. Sigs., R.A. and Pal. Police *each*, VF 35/-
- F594 — — W/O., R.A.F. VF 45/-
- F595 — — **S.E. Asia 1945-48**, Gnr., R.A. *scarce*, VF 95/-
- F596 — — PALESTINE 1945-48, 17/21 L., 4/7 D.G., Suffolk, Kings, A. & S. H., Black Watch, Foresters, K.O.S.B., R.U.R., N. Staffs., R.A., A.A.C. and R.E. *each*, VF 35/-
- F597 — — MALAYA, 12/L., R.W.K., Suffolk, Green Howards, Cameronians, Gordons, Seaforth, Manch., Worc., Rif. Bde. and R.E. each, VF 35/-
- F598 — — L.A.C., R.A.F. EF 40/-
- F599 — EIIR, 1 bar, MALAYA, R.B., R.A.O.C., R. Sigs., R.A.S.C. and R.E.M.E. *each*, EF 45/-
- F600 — — — L.A.C., R.A.F. EF 50/-
- F601 — — CYPRUS, R.A. and R.A.S.C. *each*, EF 50/-
- F602 — — NEAR EAST, R.E.M.E. EF 85/-
- GROUPS.**
- F603 *Pair*:—Crimea, 3 bars, ALMA, INK., SEB.; Turkish Crimea, Sergt., 41st Foot. (*Crimea engd. naming and worn*) 40/-
- F604 — Afghan, without bar; L.S.G.C., Vic., Cpl., 1/5th. North'd Fus. . . . VF 25/-
- F605 — Egypt, without bar; Naval L.S.G.C., Vic., A.B. and Commd. Btn., H.M.S. Briton VF 22/6
- F606 — Egypt, bar, THE NILE 1884-85; Khedive's Bronze Star 1884-6, Major W. Hunter, 1/1 So. Div., R.A. *Army List confirms service and M.I.D. As worn* VF 55/-
- F607 — India 1895, 3 bars, PUN. FRONT. 1897-98, SAMANA 1897, TIRAH 1897-98; Q.S.A., 3 bars, BEL., MODDER R., O.F.S., Pte., Northpt'n Regt. . . . *good*, EF 55/-
- F608 — Q.S.A., 4 bars, BEL., MODDER R., O.F.S., S.A. 1901; L.S.G.C., Geo. V, Q.M. Sjt., Northpt'n Regt. . . . VF 30/-
- F609 — L.S.G.C., Ed. VII; Mer. Ser. Med. Geo. VI (*scarce*), W. O. G. Churchill, R.E. EF 85/-
- F610 — 1914-18 W.M.; small 9 ct. gold medal presented by Marsden Miners. Welcome Home—1914-19. Both named, T. Smith, Linc. R. *As worn* EF 60/-
- F611 *Three*:—Q.S.A., 4 bars, c.c., O.F.S., TRANS., S.A. 1902; L.S.G.C., Ed. VII; Mer. Ser. Med. **Geo. VI** (*scarce*), Col. Sergt., Leinster Regt. VF 97/6
- F612 — Q.S.A., 5 bars, TUG. HTS., O.F.S., REL. OF L'SMITH, TRANS. LAING'S N.; K.S.A., 2 bars; 1914-18 W.M., Pte., Rl. Dublin Fus. F/VF 45/-
- F613 — Military Cross (M.C.) Geo. V; 2 Gt. W.M., Capt. H. Haithwaite. *As worn* EF £6
- F614 — Khedive's Bronze Star 1884-6; Khedive's Sudan, 5 bars, SUDAN 1897; THE ATBARA, KHARTOUM, GEDAREF, SUDAN 1899; General Gordon's Pewter Star. *All unnamed but scarce* VF £9/10/-
- F615 *Four*:—3 Gt. W.M.; Terr. Force Eff. Medal, Geo. V, Gnr. R.F.A. VF 22/6
- F616 *Five*:—Q.S.A., 2 bars, TUG. HTS, REL. OF L'SMITH; 3 Gt. W.M.; Geo. V. Coronation 1911 (*unnamed*), Gnr. R.H.A. and Cpl. 2/Life Gds. *As worn* VF 52/6
- F617 *Six*:—Ed. VII Delhi Durbar 1903; Afghan, without bar; Egypt, bar, TEL-EL-KEBIR; I.G.S., bar, SAMANA 1891; Turkish Order of the Medjidie; Khedive's Bronze Star 1882, Campaign Medals named to Lt. then Capt. Rivett-Carnac, 85th Foot, Cav. Bdg. S. Ind. Div. and 19th Bl. Lncrs. *With full record of service*. . . . VF £12
- F618 *Seven*:—Badge of M.B.E.; 1914 Star & Bar; B.W.M.; Victory (Oak Leaf); Geo. V. Silver Jubilee 1910-1935; L.S.G.C., Geo. V.; French Med. Mil.; W.M., named to W.O., R.E. *As worn* VF £6/5/-
- F619 *Eight*:—1914 Star & Bar; B.W.M.; Victory; 1939-45 Burma Stars, Defence and War Medal, L.S.G.C., Geo. V.; W.M. and L.S.G.C., named to Pte., Beds. Regt. and I.U.L. *As worn* VF 75/-
- F620 — 3 Gt. W.M.; Defence and War Medal; L.S.G.C., Geo. V.; Mer. Ser. Med. **Geo. VI** (*scarce*); Terr. Eff. Med. Geo. VI, with L.S. Bar. Campaign etc. named to Gnr., then W.O., R.A. *A fine record of service. As worn* VF £7

Coronation, Jubilee and Durbar Medals.		F636 — Another pair but with Jubilee 1887, bar 1897 VF 18/-
F621 Queen Victoria Jubilee. 1887. 50th year, silver medal, with silver ribbon, bar 1897 VF 45/-		F637 Geo. V Coronation. 1911. Silver VF 25/-
F622 — — 50th year, bronze medal VF 30/-		F368 — Metropolitan Police. Silver VF 12/6
F624 — Metropolitan Police. Bronze, 1887 or 1897 each, VF 7/6		F369 — City of London Police.. VF 17/6
F625 — — 1887, with bar 1897 VF 10/6		F640 — County Borough Police VF 27/6
F626 — L.C.C., Met. Fire Brigade 1897. Bronze VF 15/-		F641 — — Another. <i>Unmanned</i> VF 15/-
F627 — St. John Amb. Brigade 1897. Bronze VF 15/-		F642 — — St. John Amb. Brigade VF 17/6
F628 Ed. VII, Coronation. 1902. Silver EF 40/-		F644 <i>Pair</i> :—Ed. VII Cor.; Geo. V Cor., Met. Police VF 21/-
F629 — — Bronze VF 27/6		F645 <i>Three</i> :—Jubilee 1897; Ed. VII and Geo. V Cor., Met Police .. VF 27/6
F631 — Metropolitan Police. Bronze VF 7/6		F646 — as previous, to City of London Police VF 30/-
F632 — City of London Police. Bronze VF 15/-		F647 Geo. V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee. 1910-1935 EF 30/-
F633 — Scottish Police. Bronze VF 40/-		F648 Geo. VI Coronation. 1937 EF 50/-
F634 — L.C.C., Met. Fire Brigade. Bronze VF 15/-		F649 Elizabeth II Coronation. 1953. <i>In red box of issue</i> EF £5 15/-
F635 <i>Pair</i> :—Victoria Jubilee 1897; Ed. VII Coronation 1902, Met. Police VF 16/-		F650 Geo. V Delhi Durbar 1911 VF 30/-

WILL OVERSEAS BUYERS PLEASE NOTE

That we are only allowed to export coins against promise to receive payment in the currency of the country to which we send the coins, or in pounds sterling from an official account in that country. British Dominions (except Canada) and Colonies are exempted from this rule.

We cannot accept English Notes, which are liable to seizure; nor can we accept payment from sources in this country except through an "external account."

Please note that all goods are sent out "on approval" and may be returned to us if not entirely satisfactory.

CONVERSION TABLE

s. d.	U.S. \$ c.	s. d.	U.S. \$ c.	s. d.	U.S. \$ c.
6	.07	40/-	5.60	£10	28.00
1/-	.14	50/-	7.00	£12	33.60
2/-	.28	60/-	8.40	£14	39.20
3/-	.42	70/-	9.80	£15	42.00
4/-	.56	80/-	11.20	£17/10/-	49.00
5/-	.70	90/-	12.60	£20	56.00
6/-	.84	£5	14.00	£25	70.00
7/-	.98	£5/10/-	15.40	£30	84.00
8/-	1.12	£6	16.80	£40	112.00
9/-	1.26	£6/10/-	18.20	£50	140.00
10/-	1.40	£7	19.60	£60	168.00
15/-	2.10	£7/10/-	21.00	£70	196.00
20/-	2.80	£8	22.40	£80	224.00
25/-	3.50	£8/10/-	23.80	£90	252.00
30/-	4.20	£9	25.20	£100	280.00



We have recently purchased
a number of extensive collections including

**the L . . . collection of very fine Greek Coins,
the P . . . collection of Greek and Roman Coins,
the T . . . collection of Foreign Crowns**

and the Willoughby Gardner collection, which contains fine Roman
bronze coins of the late 3rd and early 4th centuries from the hoard
found at Little Orme's Head in 1873.



We are always interested in purchasing collections, and at present
particularly require

**ENGLISH GOLD, SILVER & COPPER
WAR MEDALS
DECORATIONS**



**B. A. SEABY LTD.
65 Gt. Portland Street, London, W.1.**





8148



CE 198

8149

8150



CE 174



CE 181



CE 195



CE 205



CE 201



CE 208

CE 200



CE 199



CE 213



CE 216